The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,646. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For a year in advance, delivered in Town .... Rs. 52 0
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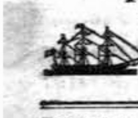
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(*Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(*With immediate dispatch.*)

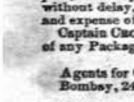


THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

To sail about 8th August.



THE well-known A 1 Ship MARSEILLES, 1,129 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Clements on board, or to
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP *Princess Samawatty*, Crockett, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crockett will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's side.
LECKIE & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owner of the Ship *Princess Samawatty*
Bombay, 24 July 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY, very desirable business premises in the third floor of the house occupied by the Royal Bank of India, in Medow Street, (opposite Bell Lane.) Apply to the Royal Bank.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS AND AIRY HOUSE, in Bora Musjid Lane, Fort, suitable for a large Parsee Family. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Clovets. For particulars apply on the premises to
JEWANJEE MANECKJEE.

TO LET.—From the middle of October next, the whole of the Premises with three Godowns situated in Church Lane, Fort, and now occupied by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. For further particulars apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
Bombay, 6th July 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to
JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THREE WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, at Khandalla, in good situations, and with an ample supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood. Properties now on view. For particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.

Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by
TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ...... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ...... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ...... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ...... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ...... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ......2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. ......1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 3 do. ......1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. 2 do. ......1s. 11½d. do.
Do. 1 do. ......1s. 11¼d. do.
On demand ......1s. 11⅛d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1 do.
ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq.. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ...... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland ...... } On demand...1s. 11⅛d. do.
On Ireland ...... }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ......1s. 11⅝d. „
On Demand ......1s. 11⅛d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-53 „
On Demand ...... „ 2-50 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office ...... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¼d.
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅛d.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. „
„ On demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11⅛d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.
R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 1s. 11¾d. „
3 Do. ...... at 1s. 11⅝d. „
2 Do. ...... at 1s. 11½d. „
1 Do. ...... at 1s. 11¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅛d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. do.
„ on Demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅛d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ...... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

ELECTRO-SILVERED PINT MUGS.—A handsomely finished Pint Mug ...... Rs. 12 0
Another differing, engine turned, with shield for Monogram, others with glass bottoms, very strongly made, all at the same price 12 0
The new pattern Elongating Cross-bar Toast Rack 15 0
Plain pattern Toast Rack 7 0
Other kinds and patterns in stock ...... Rs. 6 to 25 0
Salt Cellars very rich design, gilt inside, Silver pattern each 5 0
Rampart Row, August 1863. HERBERT & Co.

JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS.—Knives and Forks in Sets comprising—
A dozen large Knives.
A dozen small Knives.
A large meat Carver and Fork.
A Game Carver and Forks
One long Steel Sharpener.
Total 29 Articles, cash Rs. 40.

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ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE.
BURJORJEE JAMASJEE.

NOTICE.—On the 8th August 1863, (25 Audy 1038,) will be sold at Allepey by PUBLIC AUCTION, 993 Logs of TEAK TIMBER, belonging to the Travancore Government, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Allepey. On the same day, will be sold by Auction 4½ Candies more or less of Ivory in 9 lots.;

2. For further particulars as to terms of the sale, refer to the *Cochin Chronicle*.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Allepey, 23rd July 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain Whyle will land them as they may come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

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5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R. N. & I. N.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

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[BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 3rd August 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
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Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
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Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
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Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	92 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	97¼
" Loan 1842-43	97¼
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New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
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To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.

(PRICES CURRENT (31st July 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 480 to 482
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Oomravuttee	" 440 to 445
New Compta	" 460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veeraval	" 435 to 440
New Khandeish	" 410 to 415
New Porebunder	" 460 to 462
New Accote	" 459 to 455
New Mangalore	" 460 to 462
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 35 to 36
	" 36 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 1	Ophir	Miles	Calcutta 5 June.
	Birkby	Purdy	London 30 April.
2	Tangier	Owens	Liverpool, 26 Apr.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Birkby*, from London.—On the 6th May last, spoke the schooner *Minerva*, of Scilly, from Gallipoli, to Hull 60 days out; on the 24th spoke the Barque *Stag*, of London, from Glasgow to Port Adelaide, 24 days out; spoke the Barque *Marianne Follett* from Swan Sea to Valparaiso, 23 days out; on the 28th spoke the ship *Oscar*, from New Castle to Batavia, 35 days out; on the 5th June in Lat. 19-44 S, Long. 34-30 W., spoke the ship *Starbeam*, from London to Adelaide, 41 days out; on the 13th in Lat. 17 S, Long. 27 W., spoke the ship *Louisa*, from Callao to Cowes, 57 days out; on the 3rd July in Long. 17-85, spoke the ship *Jane D. Cooper*, of New York; on the 15th, in Lat. 26-30 S., Long. 53-29, spoke the ship *Cambay* of Liverpool, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 1	Conway	Spence	London.
	Shard	Curwen	Liverpool.
	Research	Killam	Calcutta.
	United Service (s)	Gaine	China, &c.
2	Belle Isle	Babot	Liverpool.
	Levant	Feran	Calcutta.
	Castlemain	McGill	Liverpool via Madras.
	Atit Rahamon	Jones	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Birkby*, from London.—Ensigns J. Campbell and A. Gasselee, of the 93rd Foot.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Brig *Amantool Currim*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Atiet Rahimon*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 1 case Birds Stuffs &c.; 1 case Tiger Skins, McCombie and Bright; 1 case Tortoise Shells, 142 lbs.; 1,226 pieces E. Teeth, 110 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Defiance.—32 bales Cotton, 122 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.; 117 cases Arabic Gum, 232 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Bucephalus.—200 bags Cloves, 240 cwt., Hurjeebhoy Jumall.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 200 packages Cloves, 211 cwt., Jairam Visram.

John Lynn.—125 packages Cloves, 148 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., Narron Odhewjee.

Empire of Peace.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Mohmud Perara and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—540 bundles Coiryarn, 94¼ cwt., Kessowdass Gopaldass; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Glee Maiden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.

Morning Light.—31 bales Cotton, 108¼ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.

Zuleika.—1 bale Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 8 bales Cotton, 40 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Zobeah.—51 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Wcomedchund Hokumchund.

Queen of the East.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., F. Chambers; 28 bales Wool, 84 cwt.; 39 bales Cotton, 136¼ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 60 bales Rags, 210 cwt., Petamber Ludha.

Duke of Newcastle.—200 bales Coiryarn, 500 cwt., Luckmedass Bhugwandass.

Gertrude.—6 bags Sursee Seed, 9 cwt., Abdool Hosen Essoobhoy.

Grefoe Berg.—14 bales Cotton, 49 cwt., Hurdyall Poorunmull; 35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Dyall Tickum; 105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Floating Light—163 bales Cotton, 570¼ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3¼ cwt., Jaffer Golam Hossen.

Lowchew.—105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Jowravurmull Sewlall; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jestsy.

Sirocco.—275 bales Cotton, 962¼ cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—115 bundles Coir Ropes, 150 cwt., Premjee Jewraz; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Chooneelall Dulcharam; 94 packages Cloves, 114 cwt., Premjee Jewraz; 25 packages Cloves, 31¼ cwt., Dewsy Ludha.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of July 21, announced the arrival of the *City of Bombay*, Adair, from London 15th April; *Arracan*, Barrow, from Port Blair 17th July; *Cæsar*, Moyzes, from Marseilles 18th Feb.; *Moulmein*, *C. S. Lemon*, *Melberk*, and *Greenock*, particulars not received.

The Telegraph of July 22, announced the arrivals of the *Greenock*, McLean, from Mauritius 27th June; *Lady Egidia*, Curry, from London 12th April; *Melbreak*, Taggart, from Liverpool 11th April; *Cheduba*, Dando, from Greenock 15th May, touched at St. Vincent 31st May and Galle 14th July; and *Sarah A. Staples*, Staples Junior, from Liverpool 14th March.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 25, Barque *Chatham*, Captain Thurtile, from Mauritius, 1st July.

DEPARTURE.—July 25, Screw Steamer *Penang*, Captain Coombe, to Bombay, via Negapatam and Tuticoreen.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Newport, Lieut. W. H., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Lieut. W. H., Marine Battalion, on leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Ensign J., 93rd Foot, to join, from London.
Gaselee, Ensign A., 93rd Foot, to join, from London.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 1.

Johnston, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUG. 1ST, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

Bombay, Sunday 2nd August 1863.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 31st July 1863.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are transferred to the Unattached List for employment as Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army with effect from 1st June 1863:—

Sergeant Cyril Tyler, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lance Sergeant James Wilson, 18th do. do.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 14th July 1863.

READ the following papers relative to the framing of a Code of Rules to test the qualification for employment under the Foreign Department of Officers admitted to the Staff Corps on probation:—

Extract from Military Department, No. 745, dated 24th February 1862.

Circular No. 585, dated 15th March 1862.

Circular No. 586, dated 15th March 1862.

Read the following replies to the above Circulars:—

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 42, dated 25th March 1862.

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 738, dated 3rd April 1862.

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 51, dated 14th April 1862.

From Secretary, Punjab, No. 225, dated 23rd April 1862.

From Secretary, North-Western Provinces, No. 1087A., dated 24th April 1862.

From Under-Secretary, Bengal, No. 108, dated 13th May 1862.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 23, dated 26th March 1862.

From Agent, Central India, No. 14, dated 28th March 1862.

From Secretary, North-Western Provinces, No. 888A., dated 8th April 1862.

From Acting Secretary, Bombay, No. 80, dated 10th April 1862.

From Agent, Rajpootana, No. 38P., dated 12th April 1862.

From Secratary, Punjab, No. 262/940 dated 8th May 1862.

Read the Extract from this Department, dated 21st June 1862 No. 1286, forwarding the above papers to the late Committee of Secretaries of which the Hon'ble Mr. Harington was President.

Read the Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 812, dated 3rd February last, requesting to be informed of the steps that may be taken in this Department in the preparation of a scheme of the tests, mode of examination, &c., relative to Staff employment in the Foreign Department.

Read also the General Order in the Military Department, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, respecting the formation of a Staff Corps.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General observes that the appointments under the Foreign Office, to which Officers admitted into the Staff Corps are eligible, fall under two Departments,—the Civil and the Political. Each Department possesses its own special tests for regulating promotion and advancement within it which it is not necessary to supersede. The object of the Rules now framed is to determine whether the qualifications of the Officer for employment in the Department to which he is posted, as ascertained by the examinations to be held, afford a sufficient guarantee of successful employment therein, and so to settle his claims for permanent appointment to the Staff Corps.

As under this view, the Examinations will be necessarily preliminary, it is obvious that on some points the requirements of each Department of Staff employ will form a common ground to which one Rule will apply. These points would be the period of probation, the time during probation when the Candidates may be expected to come up for examination, the mode of conducting Examinations, the constitution of the Examination Committees, and generally the standard of Examination: while the differences would almost wholly be in the nature of the subjects of examination with which each Department may be concerned.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the above considerations, and after a careful comparison of the opinions of the several Officers to whom reference was made on the subject, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to issue the following Rules for the employment of Officers under the Foreign department:—

GENERAL RULES.

I. The period of two years is fixed as the limit within which Officers admitted to the Staff Corps on probation, and entertained in either the Civil or Political Department under this Office, are required to qualify themselves to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which examinations Officers will have a claim to have their services retained, and, under the orders of the Military Department, to be permanently appointed to the Corps.

II. Candidates will be admitted to examination at the end of their first year of Civil or Political employ, and thereafter at intervals of six months. Considering the long period allowed for qualifying in the Civil and Political Departments, a high standard of attainment will be required.

III. As in the case of the local Civil Examinations, the questions will be issued by a Central Committee in each local Government, Administration or Agency. The Examinations will be held at such Stations as may be considered most convenient, and will be conducted by Local Committees consisting of three or more Officers of standing and experience, who will transmit the answers with their opinion to the Central Committee, whose decision will be final.

IV. The qualification tests in the examinations of both Departments will have reference to two branches (A) Languages (B) General and Special Subjects hereinafter specified.

RULES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

(*A.*) *Languages.*

V. As under paragraph 80 of the General Order in the Military Department, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, Officers must have passed the P. H. Examina ton before admission to the Staff Corps on probation, Candidates will be required before being confirmed in the Staff Corps to pass the High Proficiency test in the Vernacular Language used in the Courts of the Province to which they may respectively be attached. If the language of record in the Courts of the Province be the Hindoostanee, then, besides passing the High Proficiency test in Hindoostanee, Candidates will be required to pass an Ordinary Examination in one of the dialects spoken in the Province which may not be the language of the Courts, *e. g.*, in the Punjab, Punjabi or Pushtoo; in the Central Provinces, Mahratta, and so on.

(*B.*) *General and Special Subjects.*

VI. Candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of Indian History; Political Economy and Jurisprudence. It will be optional with them to choose any Works on these subjects in which they may prefer to be examined, but the titles of such Works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of Examination.

VII. Candidates will be required to show a special knowledge of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code, as well as a familiar acquaintance with Revenue details as contained in the Directions to Revenue and Settlement Officers and the Special Revenue Rules in force in the Province in which they may be employed.

RULES FOR POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(*A.*) *Languages.*

VIII. Officers having already passed the P. H. Examination before admission to the Staff Corps, on probation, will be required, before being confirmed, to pass the High Proficiency test in Persian or Arabic and also in Mahratta or Hindoostanee.

(*B.*) *General and Special Subjects.*

IX. Candidates will be examined in the General History of India, the Treaties and Engagements of the British Government with Native States as set forth in the Volumes* now in course of publication by this Office. A special knowledge of the History of the part of the Country in which the Candidates may respectively be employed will also be required.

* "A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring Countries."

X. Candidates will further be required to shew a thorough acquaintance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code; and also a fair knowledge of International Law and the conflict of Laws. They may choose for themselves the Works on the General History of India, International Law and the conflict of Laws in which they may wish to be examined; but as contained in any standard Works which in each case may be selected, the titles of such Works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of examination.

Ordered that, with reference to the extract from the Military Department, No. 745, dated 24th February 1862, a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Military Department, with the Governor-General, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Home Department at the Presidency, with reference to the Office Memorandum from that Department, No. 812, dated 3rd February last.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

H. M. DURAND, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Gov. of India with the Governor-General.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(*Fort William, the 16th July* 1863.)

READ a letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, No. 14, dated the 6th July 1863, enquiring, with reference to the new Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, whether a Deputy Magistrate has been absent twice on sick leave for short periods, amounting in the aggregate to six months and eight days, is to be denied further leave, or to be allowed leave without pay on the third occasion of his applying for Medical leave for three months, on the ground that by the new Rules, sick leave for three years has to be taken in neither more nor less than two periods.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that under the strict letter of the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Officers recently promulgated, an Uncovenanted Officer may be allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for a third period, *but without any allowance.* But His Honor in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods *with allowances* was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to rule that leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, taken for short periods by Uncovenanted Officers within Indian limits shall not bar a further leave of absence either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such Medical leaves shall be regulated by the existing Rules for sick leave, that is to say, half salary not exceeding £600 a year shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one-fourth of salary not exceeding £300 per annum for all other periods up to the limit of three years.

Ordered, that the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 2nd June 1863, *No.* 92.

Para. 6.—With regard to the ruling that service on a salary of 10 Sicca Rupees a month gives no claim to Pension under the Rules, (Letter dated 25th February 1863, No. 27.) I must observe that, as it has long been the practice to allow Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants whose salaries, paid in Company's Rupees, have exceeded 10 Company's Rupees a month, it seems undesirable that a higher minimum rate of remuneration should be required, as a qualification for Pension, in the case of those who have drawn their salaries in Sicca Rupees; and I accordingly authorize you to admit to the benefit of the Pension Rules Uncovenanted Servants whose monthly salary, though paid in Sicca Rupees, has exceeded, for the required period, 10 Company's Rupees in value.

The 21*st July* 1863.

Erratum.—In Financial Resolution No. 3200, dated 16th July 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 18th idem, page 2072, for the words "limitation of sick leave to two periods *without allowances*, &c., read "limitation of sick leave to two periods *with allowances*," &c.

Letters to the Editor.

ALLEGED SEIZURE OF A GERMAN BY THE POLICE.

DEAR SIR,—The *Bombay Saturday Review* of yesterday states that a certain Consul in Bombay, with the connivance and active aid of the Police seized a German, who was on the point of adopting the creed of Islam, and forcibly carried him on board ship to save his soul from perdition.

In justice to the Police I am bound publicly to notice this statement and to declare that it is not true.

All that the Police had to do in the matter was at my request, to ask the misguided young man to have an interview with me to which he readily agreed.

I am happy to be able to add, that simply by reasoning with the lad and appealing to his feelings, I succeeded in convincing him of the sin and folly of the step which he was about to take. As he was willing, but without the means, to return to Europe, I considered it my duty to aid him also in this respect.—Yours faithfully,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.

2nd August 1863.

BANK COMMISSIONS.

SIR,—The local Banks generally seem to charge a quarter per cent. on the purchase or sale of Government paper, but there is a curious exception in the Central Bank, which advertises five per cent. This, I suppose, is a mistake. One bank could hardly charge twenty times more than the others for doing the same thing. Fancy our speculators, who would jump at a rise of five per cent. in Government paper over the price at which they had purchased, finding that their agent took the whole profit for selling!—Yours obediently,

August 1st. PEN KNIFE.

ADVERTISING.

SIR,

"'Tis strange what very strong advising,
By word of mouth and advertising,
By chalking on walls and placarding on vans
And fifty other different plans;
The very high pressure, in fact, of pressing
It needs to persuade one to purchase a blessing,
Whether the soothing American syrup,
A safety hat or a safety stirrup,
Infallible pills for the human frame,
Or Rowland's O-don't-O—an ominous name,
A Dowdney's suit, which the shape so hits,
That it beats all others into fits;
A Mechi's razor for beards unshorn,
Or a ghost-of-a-whisper-catching horn."

It is clear that Tom Hood appreciated the art of advertising as well as Day and Martin, Rowlands of the "O-don't-O," Warren, and Moses who in elaborate poetry undertakes to make a

——"suit, which the shape so hits
That it beats all others into fits."—

rather an unprofitable quality, by the way; but it suggests the practice of a good many people here, who get an expensive suit made by Burn, and then, for ordinary wear, buy stuff at two rupees a yard and get Caitan de Souza to make it up from Burn's "fits" for four or five rupees, by which twenty rupees are saved in the suit, and not a bad move either. (I have a strong suspicion that it is that consideration that induces Burn and Watson & Co. to put people into such dreadful "fits.") However, it was not my intention to advertise Burn, Watson or De Souza, but to touch upon the art of advertising. Well, what is it? Why to do it in such a way that you shall cause people to dwell upon what you put forth about your business. Some people begin with "LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS," or "WATCHES, WATCHES, WATCHES," but ROT, ROT, ROT would do just as well, for people read the last for the others. Now,—not to give any other of your advertisers a lift—I must say that Stephens & Sons' plan is not a bad one. There is no unusual number of capitals in their advertisement, no astounding statement that they will shoe a horse in a minute, in which short space of time Bob Ellison betted Lord Saltoun he would shave himself, as Gronow relates. Nothing of the sort, but you find yourself dwelling on the words: "that, as much anatomical skill is required in shoeing a horse properly, they are now enabled to arrange, so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance," &c. Thus the reader's attention is rivetted, for as "*one of them*" is always in attendance it should be put: *as many anatomical skills are required*," and not "as much anatomical skill is."

Then again they further contrive to keep you over their advertisement by winding up the horse-shoeing notice with:—

"Terms of commission—5 per cent." You of course ask yourself mentally or aloud: is that for the hundred horses or the hundred feet? but it is a commission, so it must be on the price of shoeing, which they don't mention; and that leads you to speculate on the probable amount of that item; and say that you put it down at 2 rupees; then 5 per cent. on that will be Rs. 0-1-7-1/5 and, adding that to the two rupees, you arrive at Rs. 2-1-7-1/5 for having your horse shod. Of course you ask yourself: how can they put a commission on their own charge? why don't they mention a certain figure at once? and many other questions, till, at last having spent half an hour over their advertisement, you awake to the fact and exclaim: "Ah, yes, I see! that is the art of advertising—to keep the reader to it."

Old Kobs gave us a lesson in the art.—Yours truly,

1st August 1863. HORNY ANATOMY.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Agra, on the 24th July, the wife of Mr. W. Burbridge, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

At Mynpoory, on the 23rd July, the wife of the Revd. B. D. Wikoff, of a daughter.

At Jullunder, on the 22nd July, the wife of Cecil M. Burton, of a daughter.

At Gungadhurpore, on the 14th July, the wife of Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th M. N. I., (Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, Pegu Division,) of a son.

At Madras on the 27th July, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Barrow, R. A., of a daughter.

At Nellore, on the 20th July, the wife of Mr. J. Grant, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 22nd July, the wife of Captain A. C. Hay, Mysore Commission, of a son.

At Ghutterpore, Ganjam, on the 18th July, the wife of Captain R. A. W. C. Stuart Suptd. of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bellary, on the 23rd July, Mr. A. C. Devereux, Army School Master, H. M.'s 74th Highlanders, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Charles Marsh, Inspector, Madras Railway.

At Ootacamund, on the 24th July, Edward, eldest son of David Ross, Esq., late of the Madras Mint, to Dora, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Rowlandson, R. A.

DEATHS.

At Landour, on the morning of the 23rd July, Daniel Theodore, the only and beloved son of Captain and Mrs. Theo. Gordon, aged 2 years and 26 days.

At 16, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on the 21st July, Bethia, wife of James Young, Esq., aged 28 years.

At Camp Kawa Gully, on the 12th July, Lieut. Robert Gunning, late 14th N. I., and Commanding Detachment Sappers and Miners.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

Last Qr.	Thursday	6d. 2h.	56.41m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h.	53.9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d. 11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4.19.	5 39	6 33	1 39	2 0	Date 31st July. Time—9h. 2m. 12s.3
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 7.53	5 39	6 33	2 22	2 44	
Wed.	5	Oyster season commences.	5 39	6 32	3 3	3 24	
Thur.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 32	3 46	4 11	
Fri.	7	Named Jesus.	5 39	6 31	4 36	5 2	
Sat.	8	Mercury rises at 6,7.	5 40	6 31	5 33	6 11	
Sun.	9	10thSunfter Trinity	5 40	6 30	6 50	7 30	

Monday 3rd.—Gwalior taken, 1780.
Tuesday 4th.—British troops landed in Java, 1811.
Wednesday 5th—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.
Thursday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.
Friday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.
Saturday 8th.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Betavia taken, 1811, Canning died, 1827.—The *Great Eastern* Completed 1859.
Sunday 9th.—Banda taken, 1810.—The Hungarian defeated by Haynan, 1849.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 25
AGRA	July 25	LAHORE	July 22
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 28
BANGALORE	July 28	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 25	MEERUT	July 24
CALCUTTA	July 28	OUDH	July 25
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	July 23	RANGOON	June 25
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

THE Act for the re-incorporation and reconstitution of the Bank of Bombay, passed by the local Legislative Council on the 24th March last, received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th ultimo. It was published on Saturday in a supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT have appointed a commission consisting of Mr. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and Colonel Pottinger, Commissary General, to report upon the changes which have taken place during the last forty years in the prices of principal articles of provision and the wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and also in house-rents, at the principal towns of the Bombay Presidency. This information is required by Government, we believe, with the view of raising the salaries of the public servants.

IN consequence of the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp having been appointed Judge of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker will revert to his substantive appointment of Judge and Session Judge of the Concan; and on Mr. C. J. Erskine's return to Bombay from his leave of absence, the Hon. Mr. Warden will have to resume his duties as Judge and Agent to the Governor at Surat. These changes occur in consequence of Mr. Westropp's nomination having been made by the home authorities prior to the appointment by the local Government of Mr. Warden, as a Judge of the High Court, in succession to Mr. Hebbert retired.

FROM a Resolation of the Supreme Government published elsewhere, it will be seen that Uncovenanted Servants of Government are to be admitted to the benefit of the new Pension Rules, whose monthly salary, though paid in Sicca Rupees, has exceeded ten Government Rupees in value.

WE take the following from the *Poona Observer* of Saturday:—

The Conference of Executive Engineers met yesterday at eleven o'clock undek the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, at the Council Hall, and proceeded with the consideration of numerous public works in different parts of the country, to be entered in the budget. Among them was a plan for a sea wall along Back Bay at Bombay, including an inshore line to be completed in a few months at an outlay of two lacs, and a more distant one out at sea, which would take two or three years to complete, leaving the inner one then available for other uses. The smaller work was recommended as also the Mittrow Canaland works in the bed of the Narra river, in Sind, and various roads in the Deccan and Concan.

In addition to the Governor, tnere were present His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, the Hon. Mr. Frere, the Hon. Mr. Anderson, Colonel Rivers, and a number of the officers belonging to the Public Works' Department.

WE observe from official notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that branch agencies of the Bank of Bengal have been opened at Nagpore, Lucknow and Allahabad, from the 1st instant.

THE following movements of troops are announced by the *Poona Observer*:—

In the approching Reliefs, the 7th Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery leaves Poona for Aden.

The 103rd Foot go from Bombay to Neemuch, giving a detachment for Nusseerabad.

The 106th Foot from Neemuch to Nusseerabad.

The 72nd Foot from Mhow to Bombay, giving detachments for Sattara and Asseerghur.

The 28th Foot from Nusseerabad to Mhow.

Further movements we hope to ascertain shortly. The above may be depended on.

MATTERS connected with the "Amalgamation" business have been tolerably quiet since the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate all the circumstances connected with the Amalgamation order and the host of grievances of individual officers which have grown out of it. We pity, in any case, the unfortunate commissioners who have undertaken the duty of disentangling the bewildering mess, which has been caused by the number of conflicting resolutions and orders, issued on the subject, by the Secretary of State, and the Government of India. At present it is really impossible to say what they mean, or what is intended to be the general rule. The Staff Corps regulation, appears to be a complete blunder from first to last, and every attempt to explain and work it, without doing injustice to some one, seems perfectly hopeless. Amongst the numerous memorials presented to the Secretary of State setting forth the injustice done to individual officers by the working of the Staff Corps rules, we have seen none that exposes their absurdity together with their injustice so happily, as the memorial of Major General Swanson, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, an officer known and esteemed for many years, as one of the ablest men we have had in the Finance Department in Bombay. The memorial of General Swanson is addressed to the Secretrry of State from Paris, and dated 7th of April 1863; it will be found in detail in another part of our paper, and will be read with interest by the numerous friends he has left behind him in Bombay.

THE Governor of Madras, unlike the late Governor General of India, thinks that the natives of India may learn something from us in the Agricultural Art. It must be admitted, however, that Lord Canning had no common authority in support of his opinion. Sir Thomas Munro and others, held similar views, though most persons possessing knowledge of the subject agree in considering that many improvements might now be introduced, which natives would readily go along with, but that their hand to mouth condition of existence, precludes their attempting experiments at their own cost. At all events, there will not be much difference of opinion on the great importance of the subjects discussed in Sir William Denison's recently published minute.

The steady increase in the demand for labour, and steady decrease in its supply, and the rise in the price of all commodities, have led him to pen a long minute on the expediency of systematic efforts to introduce labour saving appliances into the agriculture of the country. He says:—"There are twenty-four millions of people in the presidency of Madras, and of these, two-thirds or sixteen millions and upwards are employed in agriculture: if by the adoption of mechanical expedients for saving labor, 1 in 16 of these people would be made disposable, one million pair of hands would be made available for other work." There is doubtless room enough for the introduction of machinery into the agriculture of the country, as at present there is really none employed in it. The native cultivators, moreover, if left to themselves, will never introduce it: not because they "are more bigoted in their attachment to old customs than other (ignorant) people"; not because if they had machines that could be easily worked, that cost little, and that would economise labour, they would not fast enough use them; but because, as Sir W. Denison truly says, the Indian is essentially an unmechanical man, under the influence of caste (which is a great maintainer of things as they are), and in the absence of instruction, both practical and theoretical, he is likely to remain so. The following observations are suggestive, and well worthy the consideration of intelligent natives:—

In the present state of society in India it would be hopeless to rest upon the conviction that the pressure caused by the deficiency of labour would generate, within any reasonable period, such a mechanical faculty as would meet the urgent wants of the country.

In England there are hundreds of minds at work, whose faculties have been well trained and developed, and who look to the invention and construction of every kind of machine as their ordinary means of livelihood. In America, where there has been a steady pressure upon the labour market for many years, the mechanical faculty is still more developed, and every man derives assistance in the most ordinary details of his household arrangements from simple machines of the cheapest possible construction.

In those countries the supply and demand fairly balance each other, and any interference on the part of the Government would be not only useless but probably prejudicial.

In India, however, the case is very different. Here it would seem that, at one time the inventive faculty was highly developed, but there appears to be now, and to have been for many years, an utter stagnation of the intellect so far as relates to mechanical invention or adaptation. I have said that the mechanical faculty was at one time highly developed in India, and I think that the fact that we see in the fields here the evident type of the drill plough, and the horse hoe of English agriculture, and that the pycottah is probably the best mode of employing man's labour to the raising of water, will sufficiently bear me out in making such a statement. But it is equally true that for very many years no attempt has been made to improve the present implements, or to invent new ones; that we see the handmill, which has been in use for the last 3,000 years and upwards, still the sole means of grinding the daily supply of meal; that the paddy is still, after receiving a preliminary shake, thrown into a heap, when the remaining grain is trodden out by bullocks; that the water is lifted from the well by a bucket or chatty let down and pulled up by a rope, without even the mechanical aid of the wheel and axle."

We trust Sir W. Denison is not resting upon the conviction that the means which he proposes will generate within any reasonable period such a mechanical faculty as will meet the urgent wants of the country. His proposal is certainly a step in the right direction: if carried out it will have its influence; it will contribute in some measure, in preparing the minds of the people for the change which is slowly but surely coming upon them. His proposal is as follows:—

"*First.*—That in all the schools over which the Government exercises any influence or control, special attention should be paid to instruction in the theory of mechanics generally, while means should be provided for bringing under the notice of the pupils simple applications of mechanical power, with special reference to the saving labour produced by them. I do not so much wish to see a set of models provided for inspection, as a practical exemplification of the benefits derived from the use of simple machinery, such, for instance, as the wheel and axle.

Second.—That means should be provided for the purchase of a certain number of machines of the simplest possible construction, and of the cheapest materials, such machines being adapted to perform easily, rapidly, and cheaply the work which has hitherto employed, and does still employ, a very large number of hands in India. I mean the varieties of agricultural work.

Third.—That the machines so purchased should be exhibited in different districts throughout the Presidency, four or five specimens of each being purchased.

Fourth.—That special inducements should be held out to inventors of machines, by which the power which nature places at the disposal of every one, may be utilized. I allude to machines driven by wind or water-power: the former would be very applicable to a variety of operations in which regularity of action is not required, as for instance raising water from wells for irrigation, grinding flour, working oil mills, &c.

Sir W. Denison forgets that the Indian, who "is essentially an unmechanical man," is essentially a phlegmatic man, not to be excited by the mere exhibition of any new thing to the admiration or imitation of it. Very little is to be hoped for in this respect from the present generation. The first of the above proposals, which relates to the instruction of the rising generation, is the one which may be expected to "generate a mechanical faculty" in course of time. We presume Sir W. Denison has special reference to the schools in rural districts. If there has been a class left behind in education, it is the farming class. The difficulty, however, is that in rural districts the children do not remain long enough in school to render such a system successful. Perhaps it would have the effect of keeping children in the rural districts longer at school, if instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture were given in schools located in farming districts, as well as in schools where teachers are trained. By a proper mode of teaching the subject, which we conceive could be very easily carried out, we believe that every school-boy might be practically educated for country life, provided his schoolmaster could be made to devote one or two half days of the week to explain the common things of agriculture. It will hardly do, certainly, with agriculture making such strides in other lands, and mechanism daily increasing in efficacy and ingenuity, to suffer the intelligence of the cultivators in India to remain in helpless ignorance of the means and appliances which they might handle with so much profit to themselves and benefit to the world. If there were farms under European management near the schools, arrangements might be made to afford the boys an opportunity of seeing practical illustrations of what they were taught theoretically. Little good will be effected by merely exhibiting agricultural machines: the application of them in practice ought to be shown to boys. If any thing can be done in connection with Sir W. Denison's proposal, it can only be done in this way. This in course of time may "generate a mechanical faculty" in the cultivator class. While we think that something may ultimately be done to save labour on a large scale in the agriculture of the country, especially since so many Europeans are settling in the country and introducing machinery in their agricultural operations, we are by no means sanguine that "one million pair of hands will be made available for other work" in a very short time.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 14th JULY.

(*Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *11th July.*

News from America to 1st July.

General Hooker superseded (or succeeded) by Meade.

The Confederates have advanced to Harrisburg.

General Lee's main army is in Pensylvania. The Cavalry withdrawn fourteen miles from Washington.

All the Railroads to Washington, except one, have been seized.

The Great Columbia Bridge across the Sesquehana (?) have been destroyed.

There is general consternation in Philadelphia.

Merchants are shipping specie and valuable property.

Jacony, (?) privateer, captured.

General Rosencranz advancing.

General Banks is in serious danger at Port Hudson.

LONDON, *14th July.*

There has been a Debate in the House of Lords on the affairs of Poland.

Earl Russell declares that England will not make war under any circumstances.

Lord Derby applauded Earl Russell's declaration.

Reply to Despatches regarding Poland sent to-day.

Mr. Roebuck's motion regarding the proposed recognition of the Southern States of America has been withdrawn.

Mr. Lindsay confirms the account of the interview with the Emperor of the French.

The Fortification Bill has passed Committee.

The Liverpool Cotton market is quiet.

American advices have produced no effect on the Cotton market.

Best Surats nineteen pence and a farthing.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 14th JULY.

GALLE, *2nd August*, 9-22 A.M.
LONDON, *10th July* 1863.

Calcutta letters 31st May.
Consols, 92¼.
Fives, 107¼.
Specie, a hundred thousand.
Indigo, not quoted.
Sugar, declined six pence.
Rice, dull.
Saltpetre, firm.
Linseed, slightly lower.
Rape, declined three shillings.
Silk, rather lower.
Corahs, fine, four pence higher.
Jute, five shillings higher, large sales.
Hides, common, farthing lower, good qualities firmer.
Lacdye, inactive.
Shellac, rather lower.
Safflower, five shillings lower.
Cutch, steady.
Coffee, declined nine pence.
Pepper, one eighth lower.
Cocoanut Oil, dull.
Coir Yarn, irregular, but not lower.
Wheat, declining.
Cotton, Bengal three (?) eighths lower, others barely maintained.
Yarn, firm.
Shirtings, unchanged, scanty sales.

GALLE, *2nd August*, 9-25 A.M.
LONDON, *14th July.*

Indigo, selling irregularly, average declined four pence.
Jute, active.
Cotton, declining.
Seeds, dull.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONG KONG, *12th July.*

Per Steamer *China.*

Opium, Patna, 600 dollars, no consumption, market low.

Opium, Malwa, 665 dollars, market dull.

Bill, 236 per 100 dollars.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, *1st August*, 4-20 P. M.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, *1st August*, 4-30 P. M.

Steamer *China* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *2nd August*, 7-16 A. M.

Steamer *Candia* anchored from Suez.

LOCAL.

WE understand that Mr. W. B. Mulock, of the Civil Service, has been appointed First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, in room of Mr. Harrington resigned.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *United Service*, Captain Gaine, which left our harbour on Saturday last for China, &c., carried on board eight hundred and twenty-five chests of Malwa Opium.

LOSS OF A PILOT BOAT.—Pilot Boat, No. 1, was a loss on Saturday, off the mouth of the harbour under the following circumstances;—It appears that Mr. Pilot Walke, was engaged in taking the *Excellent* to sea and the boat (No. 1), by which he had reached the above named ship was in tow; when near the Lighthouse the boat was struck by a heavy sea and swamped, and the whole of the crew were immersed in the water. They were, however, picked up by the *Excellent* and a signal made to the Pilot brig to send a boat. No. 7 boat was sent, and all hands were safely landed. No. 1 boat has not been seen or heard of since.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The fourth monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute for the year 1863-64, was held in their rooms (over the Dockyard gate) on Friday the 31st July last, at 5 P.M. There were present: Mr. Haines, in the Chair; Messrs. Colebrook, Jones, McArthur, and Hurrychund Sudasew, (Secretary.)

Senior Members.—Dr. J. Marr, Capt. J. F. Berthon, Messrs. J. M. Brebner, H. Scannel, A. H. Davis, C. Lindfield, J. Blackly, C. J. Comyn, J. Barnard, T. Cooke, H. G. A. Claudius, and J. Partridge, Junior Member.

Withdrawn—Dr. R.A. Dallas, Messrs. T. Nancarow, and Damodur Ramchunderjee, Associates.

WE are glad to learn from an advertisement in another column that Mr. J. Williams, late Master in the Royal Navy and the Indian Navy, proposes to give instruction in navigation and to prepare candidates for examination by Marine Boards in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade. There must be many persons connected with the extensive mercantile shipping of this port, anxious to have an opportunity of qualifying themselves for taking the command of vessels in cases of contingencies which frequently happen in India, as well as to prepare themselves for the examinations to be undergone in England. To all such persons the opportunity of receiving instruction in Bombay from a competent person must be a great convenience.

Mr. Williams is well recommended for his qualifications to impart instruction in the art of navigation and cognate subjects, and holds certificates from the Board of Trade and from several of the principal officers in the late Indian Navy; we trust his attempt to establish a school here for instruction in this important art may meet with success.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
July 26	0 18	0 22	0 38
" 27	0 17	0 09	0 04
" 28	0 11	0 05	0 06
" 29	0 99	0 71	1 02
" 30	0 32	0 13	0 10
" 31	0 17	0 06	0 35
Augt. 1	0 3	0 02	0 15
For the week	1 97	1 28	2 10
Previously registered.	56 37	53 62	52 14
Total Fall	58 34	54 90	54 24

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 14th July.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—The Collector reports that the accounts received from the districts are very favourable. Copious showers of rain fell throughout the Collectorate, and agricultural operations were progressing. The cultivators were everywhere busily engaged in sowing various kinds of grain, cotton, &c., and the preparations were being made for transplanting rice. In parts of the Veerumgaum district the ryots were obliged to suspend operations owing to superabundance of moisture. Health of the population was good, and cattle free from disease.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st August 1863.

BROACH.—Overclouded S.W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and rainy.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Light winds and cloudy. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded, W.N.W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, S.W. strong.
MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Bar. 30.
PAUMBEN.—Fair, S.W. light. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH FROM CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.—An Inquest was held by Dr. Reid on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Kamateepora, touching the death of one John Williams. It appears from the evidence of Thomas Dent, an ordinary seaman, that the deceased was a partner with William Abbott, proprietor of the Prince Albert Tavern. The deceased dined with Abbott and him on Friday last at about one o'clock P. M. He drank nothing but water at the dinner. About half-past five they had tea together. About half-past six he complained of cramps in his legs and arms. Abbott asked witness to go and fetch a Doctor. A Parsee Doctor came there, who saw the deceased and sent a bottle of medicine for him. He ordered a mustard plaster which was also applied. At about half-past ten o'clock the deceased seemed to wander and called out "he is going to strike me." Abbott and witness then went to look for the Doctor, and when they returned at about one o'clock, the deceased was dead. Dr. James Hyslop, Surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that the deceased died of congestion of the brain.

VERDICT,—"Died of congestion of the brain."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Judgment.

173 Hurka Pudma and others *vs.* Tatia Damodhurjee.

For Enquiry under Section 306 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Essobaee *vs.* Anna Raja.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

157 Ragoonath Nana Jossee *vs.* Chintoba Purshotumjee.

151 Jairaz Munjee and another *vs.* Johareemull Ramjeedass.

180 Kirparam Anundram *vs.* Manchund Hemchund.

97 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* H. D. Smith.

183 Caetana Luiza de Ga *vs.* Antonio George de Ga.

176 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Surrufally Furzoobhoy and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 1st August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 1st August 1863.

BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.

Bhuga Huckma and Gungaram Huckma, trading under the name of Bhuga Huckma & Co. vs. *Virsam Auwa and Thucker, widow of Bhiccajee, deceased.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of sixty rupees fifteen annas, forty-one being due on a promissory note dated 1st February 1862, together with nineteen rupees fifteen annas interest at thirty-six per cent.

This action arose in an application made by the defendants, at the Full Court, last Tuesday, to set aside a former judgment, as the defendants had given the note, the subject of this action in consideration of it (the former decree.) The plaintiffs thereupon were told they would be required to prove their case by showing that consideration had been received for the subsequent note, in failure whereof, one judgment must fall to the ground.

The defendants said that they had given the note for forty-one rupees in consideration of a judgment which they were led to believe would be rescinded which the plaintiff held against them.

His Honor said it would be for the plaintiff to prove his case and show cause why judgment should not be set aside or this action struck out.

The plaintiff said the judgment had not been included, in fact had nothing to do with this note. There was a certificate on it to that effect, written by a *Marwarree.* The defendant, he said, had received Rs. 29 from him for the note. He had previously pledged certain articles for eight rupees.

Nutthoo Culla said he attested the note, but materially failed in proving anything in favor of the plaintiff's case.

The first defendant said that when he executed the second note, he was given to understand that the former decree would be set aside. He did not receive any money when the note for the Rs. 41 was executed. Judgment was originally upon a note for Rs. 22, and the remainder was interest. He firmly believed that the note was given in satisfaction of that decree. He believed that the sum of Rs. 41 was the amount of the former decree with interest. The female defendant stated in her simple version of the story, essentially the same as the former witness.

His Honor said that there was never a clearer fraud proved, and the plaintiff might deem himself fortunate that he had not been sent to the Criminal Court for it. The pledged articles were ordered to be returned, the former decree confirmed, and a verdict in this action for defendants would be recorded.

Richard Spencer Edington vs. *Ebram Dada and Mahomed Ally.*

THIS was an action to recover two hundred and forty rupees, one hundred and forty being for salary as an Engineer to the defendants' firm, and the remaining hundred being the penalty of one half month's salary in the event of either party breaking their engagement.

Richard Spencer Edington, the plaintiff, said that he had received his salary of two hundred rupees for the month of June, but the defendants still owed him from the 1st to the 21st of July, and by an agreement between him and the defendants, if either dissolved the agreement without giving one month's notice, the party or parties defaulting should pay half a month's pay, or one hundred rupees. The plaintiff then put in the agreement.

His Honor observed that the agreement was unstamped, and consequently could not be received as evidence.

The Clerk of the Court informed His Honor that the plaintiff had desired to pay the stamp money required, together with the penalty, twenty one rupees, in order to expedite his case with the defendants, as it was imperative for him to get his case settled at once.

The plaintiff contended that he had been summarily dismissed without any warning, and that the defendants having kept him without his salary, which was due this day, was only done for vexatious purposes, and that last night only they had offered to compromise the matter if he would forego the costs. Under these circumstances he must beg the Court for immediate execution.

His Honor said it was unusual to make an order under such circumstances, in less than eight days, unless plaintiff could show that these people were about to go out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Plaintiff said although he could not mislead the Court by such an assurance, he was himself immediately about to leave Bombay, and that he thought his case was a very hard one, if he must bear the loss of so much more than he could afford, by the defendants, and simply on this account, and His Honor upon learning that an immediate service of the summons had been ordered, on account of the peculiar circumstances of his case, granted his request for immediate execution.

Sonee Khima Nanjee vs. Juggonath Gopinath.

THE plaintiff was a goldsmith or manufacturer of gold articles, and the defendant an assayer of gold, the latter of whom lives in the bazars, and when people bring gold articles to them, they put the *touch* of 80, 85, 90 &c. upon the article, that being the sterling genuineness per cent of its quality. The plaintiff sought to recover in this action the amount of eleven rupees, six annas, and six pies, on account of the defendant having put 95 (*i. e.* per cent, without alloy) upon two double snake headed gold wristlets, which he had manufacted for a gentleman named Burjorjee, who had therefore caused the goldsmith to refund the amount of difference, between 95 and 97, he having received the gold at that rate from his customer. The summons was worded for "loss at five annas per tola sustained by plaintiff (goldsmith) in consequence of your (assayer) placing a stamp of less value on certain gold ornaments &c."

Soonee Khima, the goldsmith, admitted the ornaments were marked only 95 touch, and those produced were the ornaments he made. He had given the Sett, he said, a sample of the gold as a pattern, when he took the order, and that sample was 97 touch.

His Honor said that plaintiff showed himself that the assay was less, than that he was given to work, and

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that the gentleman had given him gold of 97 touch. If plaintiff could prove that it was 97 touch he would get a verdict.

Plaintiff said it had been sent to the mint and assayed.

His Honor took a deal of trouble to explain to the goldsmith, (who seemed bewildered how the assay could have been so mysteriously changed) that he must be ready to prove that the gold had not lost in his hands, by bringing an assayer to test it. If he wished, he, the Judge, would give him that opportunity. Nothing, however, could be clearer than that the plaintiff was responsible. Who had taken away this two per cent? Who was there to prove the assayer had given false assay, or prove it 97? The *onus* to prove all this was with plaintiff.

Plaintiff said the assayer might stamp it 15 if he liked.

His Honor.—If you can prove it is 97 assay, I will give you a verdict; according to your own showing it is short, but to give you an opportunity of proving your case, I will non-suit you. If you reverse the non-suital, you may sue for damages.

VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Dr. M. Stovell has submitted to Government a very lengthy report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, for 1862. The following is the resolution thereon by the Government :—

The Governor in Council regrets again to find that there has been a falling off in the number of Vaccinations in the year under report as compared with the number during the previous year. They are stated to be 14,876 less than in 1861, and when added to the falling off of 14,765 cases in 1861, gives a total falling off in 1862, as compared with 1860, of 29,752 cases.

2. The diminution in the numbers is attributed " to sickness and indolence on the part of some of the Vaccinators, to want of support from native officials, and to increasing difficulty in obtaining the assistance of peons in the districts" ; but, as observed by the Principal Inspector General, with the exception of the last-mentioned cause, the state of matters described has always been in existence more or less even when Vaccination was making favourable progress, and cannot therefore be received as now specially explaining the falling off in numbers ; and Dr. Stovell, although he states it would be premature to hazard an opinion on the subject, and that the experience of another year or two will be required before sufficient data for determining the question can be obtained, appears disposed to ascribe the falling off in the Vaccinations to the diminished amount of European agency in superintending the department.

3. His Excellency in Council concurs with the Principal Inspector General that the data are insufficient to form an opinion ; for in Sind, where no change has taken place, the decrease in the number of Vaccination during 1861 was upwards of 10,000, and during the past year there has been a further decrease of upwards of 6,000. It is possibly that those who are most open to persuasion to adopt the prophylactic having permitted themselves and their families to be Vaccinated, the field of operations is becoming year by year narrowed to those who are most opposed to and prejudiced against the measure, and that the difficulties of maintaining the high numbers which have of late years been attained are therefore daily increasing. That this seems to be the case appears to be borne out by the gratifying fact adverted to in paragraphs 35 to 37 of Dr. Stovell's report, that the proportion of infantile vaccinations has increased. This His Excellency in Council considers a surer test than any other of the value which Vaccination maintains amongst those whose objections and scruples against it have been overcome.

4. The Honorable the Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that much assistance might be afforded to the personal efforts of the Superintendents and of their Vaccinators by having information proving the benefits of Vaccination, such as is given in paragraph 39 of the report, carefully collected and published in the vernacular of each district, and distributed among the people.

5. The Revenue Commissioners, as well as the Collectors and Officers in charge of districts, will also be requested to give the aid of their influence in support of the Department, and to impress from time to time upon all their subordinates the importance Government and themselves attach to the extension of the safeguard, in which every philanthropic person may reasonably be supposed to take a deep interest.

6. Extract (paragraphs 50 to 54) of the report should be transferred to the Political Department, with the view that the co-operation of the native Chiefs in the work may be invited through the Political Officers.

7. With reference to paragraph 53, the Governor in Council considers Government could not ask the Chiefs to contribute to a Vaccinating Fund, but those who have already employed Vaccinators of their own will be urged to place them under the supervision and control of the Superintendents, and those who have not as yet moved in the matter will be urged to lose no further time in doing so.

8. His Excellency in Council is sanguine that if the Political officers earnestly and fully explained to the Chiefs the extent to which Government appreciate such efforts for the good of their people, there may be more activity on the part of the Jagheerdars and others to assist in the work.

9. The Governor in Council is also of opinion, that the aid of Municipalities might, as suggested in paragraph 80 of Dr. Stovell's report, be enlisted in support of Vaccination. All Municipalities of any size or importance might with advantage, His Excellency in Council considers, permanently employ a Vaccinator, in whose labours, and in checking whose returns, the Municipal Commissioners should be induced to interest themselves.

10. The zeal and energy exhibited by Drs. Asher and Martin are highly creditable to those officers, and the Governor in Council desires that the Principal Inspector General will convey to them the high sense which is entertained by Government of their exertions during the year under review. They are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, fully entitled to the high encomium which Dr. Stovell has passed upon them in paragraphs 58 and 65 of his report.

11. With regard to the suggestion made in paragraphs 62 and 63, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is not advisable to charge the discretional allowances placed at the disposal of Collectors and their Assistants, which are already insufficient for the many calls upon them, with remuneration to parents who allow vaccine lymph to be taken from their children, and that it would be preferable to place at the disposal of each Superintendent a certain sum, to be disbursed in the manner proposed, which it would be the duty of the Superintendents to see expended by the Vaccinators. The Principal Inspector General should report the sum he thinks should be sanctioned for each Circle, and the proportions in which the amount should be distributed among each of the districts of which the Circles are composed.

12. The difficulties complained of in consequence of the withdrawal of Peons the Governor in Council conceives to be well founded, for much of a Vaccinator's time may be saved, and considerable assistance may be given, by an intelligent Peon being sent in advance to warn the village authorities of the Vaccinator's intended arrival, and to make arrangements for collecting the children for vaccination and inspection ; and His Excellency in Council is satisfied that it is no lukewarmness on their part that has compelled any of the Collectors to withdraw this aid. The proper remedy is to permit the Vaccination Department to employ peons of its own, as recommended by Dr. Stovell in his 77th paragraph. The total number required, it is stated, would be 125, and the expense, it is presumed at Rupees 5 each, would amount to Rupees 625 per mensem, this the Governor in Council will recommend to the Government of India for sanction.

13. His Excellency in Council will also support with his recommendation to the Government of India the suggestion offered in paragraph 103 for the appointment of a General Superintendent.

14. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind should be called to paragraphs 86 and 87 of the Report, with the view of adopting such measures as may appear to him advisable for the purpose of putting a stop to the practice of Inoculation, which is stated " to be carried on to a considerable extent."

15. It is to be regretted that the difficulties of obtaining a regular and constant supply of Vaccine Lymph from Europe have prevented its being fully tried in this Presidency. It seems a point of importance to ensure the receipt of the Lymph at a suitable season of the year, for it will be perceived that that given by the Reverend Mr. Huber to Dr. Mills arrived in the month of January. It is not stated at what period the supply sent up to Sind which " succeeded so well" was received, but this should be noted for future guidance, and it is also worthy of consideration whether the receipt of supplies in good condition at all seasons of the year might not be ensured by an application to the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to allow the cases containing the hermetically sealed tubes to be kept in the ice-houses of their steamers during the voyage. The preservation of the Lymph might perhaps be further secured at the Presidency by obtaining permission to allow the supply to lie in the Ice-house until required for distribution and use.

16. The Revenue Commissioner should be requested to draw the special attention of all officers under their control to the observation, in the last paragraph of Dr. Stovell's Report.

A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government.

MEMORIAL OF GENERAL SWANSON, LATE OF BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ON THE AMALGAMATION.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of Major General J. Swanson, late of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Sheweth,—That Major General Swanson entered the military service of the late East India Company on the 13th February 1821. He arrived in Bombay on the 11th July 1821, and served in India, without intermission, until the 12th October 1859, a period of 38 years and 3 months, when he was compelled, by the loss of health, to return to England on medical certificate. He was absent on this account for 18 months and again arrived in Bombay on the 13th April 1861. He had then been a regimental colonel for five-and-a-half years ; and as the officers of this rank in the Infantry of the Bombay Army had seldom, if ever, been more than 10 years before being promoted to the rank of colonel regimentally, he had every reason to expect the same promotion and the colonel's allowance in the same period, or within a further period of about four-and-a-half years.

2. The General Order by the Government of India, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, gave publicity to Her Majesty's Warrant, dated the 16th January 1861, for the formation of Staff Corps at each of the three Presidencies, and to the Despatches from the Secretary of State for India, announcing Her Majesty's gracious intentions regarding the officers and men of the Indian Forces, and the conditions prescribed and offers made to them on their amalgamation with Her Majesty's General Forces.

3. In the Royal Warrant it is laid down, in Rule 2, that " Promotion in the Staff Corps to be governed by length of service" ; and in Rule 3, " Officers now in staff employment in India, joining the Staff Corps on its formation, shall count their previous staff service towards promotion, to the following extent : One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it, according to the above rules." No mention is made in the Royal Warrant of the substantive rank of colonel, or of colonel regimentally, and consequently no period of service is prescribed for such rank ; but it is provided in the 8th Rule, that " Eventually a certain proportion of the senior officers of the Staff Corps will receive colonel's allowance"; and it is declared in the 11th Rule " That this Warrant shall be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for India in Council, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained."

4. In the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 27, of the 18th January 1861, accompanying the Warrant, it is announced in the 30th paragraph, " The 8th Rule provides, that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the Staff Corps shall receive Colonel's allowance. Eventually the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every 30 officers on the Staff Corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes so that the aggregate number of officers receiving Colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of Colonel's allowance for each Presidency." And in the 8th paragraph of the same Despatch, " The promotion of field officers (of the Indian Army) will go on as usual, in separate lists of 'Majors,' 'Lieutenant-Colonels,' and 'Colonels Regimentally' of Cavalry and Infantry; but a gradual reduction will be made in the number of regimental colonels entitled to Colonel's allowances in due proportion to the reduction in the number of regiments. The extent to which this reduction is to be carried will be determined hereafter; but it must be commenced at once in Bengal, by promoting only three Lieutenant-Colonels for every four vacancies in the rank of colonel regimentally."

5. A reduction of four regiments of infantry of the Bombay Army was then made, and Major-General (then Colonel) Swanson had every reason to apprehend that a corresponding reduction would be made in the number of colonels receiving colonel's allowance before it came to his turn to be promoted, by which his promotion would be retarded in the proportion of three to four, or from about four and a-half to at least six years ; and as he expected to be one of the first of the senior officers in the Staff Corps to receive the Colonel's allowance he applied, and was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps in the month of September 1861.

6. He was the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of all the officers appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps; and, as it was announced in paragraph 102 of the General Order by the Government of India, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, that " Officers of the Staff Corps will succeed to Colonel's allowance, according to their seniority, as Lieutenant-Colonels in the Staff Corps," he would have been entitled to the first Colonel's allowance in the Staff Corps, had the reduction in the number of regimental colonels of cavalry and infantry been carried out as announced in paragraphs 8 and 30 of the Despatch No. 27 ; but another Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 320, of the 10th August 1861, was afterwards published, in which annuities, according to a graduated scale, were offered to the regimental field officers of the three Presidencies ; and it was announced in the 17th paragraph, " Considering the very liberal provision now offered to the senior effective officer of the Indian Army, and the very great expense that will be entailed upon the Government of India thereby, the most obvious and equitable mode of effecting the reduction, so as at once to make compensation for the severe strain that would otherwise be imposed upon our finances, will be to retain upon the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in the several Presidencies the names of such of their body as retire under the conditions now offered, and to regulate the succession to colonel and to Colonel's allowance thereby. This arrangement, therefore, will supersede that detailed in paragraph 8 of my Despatch, No. 27."

7. The reduction that had been ordered in the Despatch, No. 27, by making only three promotions for every four casualties in the rank of Regimental Colonels, would have retarded the promotion of Major-General Swanson in the same proportions ; and he therefore joined the Staff Corps, but the reduction as ordered in the Despatch No. 320, of the 10th August, by making no promotions, only when it came to the turn of a Lieutenant-Colonel to be promoted who had retired on an annuity, would have little or no effect in retarding the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels for some years, and Major-General Swanson would have been promoted to colonel regimentally in the usual period, if he had not entered the staff corps. The provision contained in the 30th paragraph of the Despatch No. 27, for filling up the authorised number of Colonel's allowances in the Staff Corps " as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes," was also rendered null by the Despatch of the 10th August, the saving by the reduction in the number of colonels being required to compensate the Government for the very great expense entailed by the grant of the annuities, Major-General Swanson therefore applied on the 30th November 1861, to have his appointment to the Staff Corps cancelled, the conditions in the Despatch No. 27, under which he had entered the corps, having been abrogated by the Despatch of the 10th August 1861, but to his application he received no reply.

8. The health of Major-General Swanson, which had not been completely re-established by a short residence of 16 months in England, after a continuous service of more than 38 years in India again failed and he was advised by the medical authorities in Bombay to return to England. If he had not been in the Staff Corps, he would have left India on medical certificate, and he would have been nearly certain to be promoted to colonel regimentally, within the period during which he might be absent without prejudice to this promotion ; but according to paragraph 33 of the Despatch No. 27, " No unemployed Officer of the Staff Corps under the rank of Major-General, will be allowed to draw pay for a longer period than one year on the Indian scale, and three years on the lower scale, after which period he will be placed on half-pay ;" and as he was then without any near prospect of being promoted to Major-General, if he had left India, he must not only return, but be again employed within a period of four years, or leave the service. Even the succession to colonel's allowance would not apparently have saved him from this contingency. As his health would not allow him to remain in India and he had no certainty of being able to return and be again employed within the period of four years, during which he might be unemployed, he very reluctantly availed himself, on the last day on which it was open to him, of the offer of an annuity contained in the Despatch No. 320, of the 10th August 1861, and retired from the service on the 31st December 1861, on the very inadequate annuity of 280*l*., after a service of nearly 41 years.

9. He left India on the 12th January 1862, and after his departure another Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 467, of the 3rd December 1861, was published, the 12th to 14th paragraphs of which are as follows : " Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that Colonel's allowances shall at once be assigned to the several Staff Corps in the proportion of one Colonel's allowance to every 30 officers who have actually joined the Staff Corps. To these allowances, officers who have attained the rank of Colonel in the Army, and have served not less than 12 years in the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will succeed according to seniority as Lieutenant-Colonels, until the proposed establishment is completed to the relative strength of one in 30 officers of all ranks. The necessity for a qualifying term of service will then cease, and officers will succeed by seniority as vacancies occur."

10. According to the Royal Warrant, promotion in the Staff Corps is to be governed entirely by length of service, and officers become Captains, Majors, and Lieutenant-Colonels respectively, after certain specified terms of service, but no service is required in any rank beyond an interval of two years between each succeeding step, except for the rank of Brevet-Colonel, for which a service of five years as Lieutenant-Colonel is required, this being the service required in all other branches of Her Majesty's Forces. A Lieutenant who joined the Staff Corps on its formation, may become a Lieutenant-Colonel in four years, if only he has been sufficiently long in the Army and a Staff employment. But by the Despatch of the 3rd December an officer in the Staff Corps must serve not less than 12 years as a Lieutenant-Colonel, before he is qualified to succeed to the Colonel's allowance, until the full establishment of one to every 30 officers is completed, and this in a corps, the promotion in which is regulated entirely by length of service, and for a position which brings no increase of rank and can cause no supersession. The rule will operate unequally on the officers of the Staff Corps ; for while all officers entering the Staff Corps after its formation will be fully qualified after a service of 38 years, of which 20 will have been in the corps ; those who entered the corps on its formation may have much longer to serve ; for instance, Major-General Swanson would have had to serve 47 years and seven months to complete a service of 12 years as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. The only officers who derive no advantage from previous Staff Service, are the Lieutenant-Colonels who have entered the corps with the rank of Brevet-Colonel or General Officer. It would only be a fair application of the rule to add the service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, required by the Despatch of the 3rd December 1861, to qualify for the Colonel's allowance, to the periods of service required by the Royal Warrant to entitle to promotion to the rank of Lieutsnant-Colonel. All officers in the Staff Corps would then be equally qualified for the Colonel's allowance after a service of 38 years, and of 20 in the Staff Corps or on Staff employment, and this is all that is necessary on the part of officers who have entered the Corps since its formation.

11. A Military Letter from the Secretary of State, No. 270, of the 31st July 1862, was published in India on the 12th September last, in which it is admitted that the rules laid down in the Despatch, No. 320, of the 10th August 1861, have given just cause of complaint, and it is announced in the 12th and 13th paragraphs of the Letter—" In order to remove any reasonable ground of complaint Her Majesty's Government have determined that all regimental Lieutenant Colonels remaining on the General List of the local armies in the three Presidencies, whose Commissions as such date prior to the 1st January 1862, shall be considered entitled to promotion to the rank and allowances of Colonel, when they shall have been 12 years in the rank of regimental Lieut.-Colonel ; provided, however, that no promotion under this rule shall take place until those not in any way affected by the retention of the names of the retired officers on the list shall have received the step in ordinary course. All officers who may have held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1862, will also be entitled to promotion to the superior grade of Colonel, with Colonel's allowances, if the step come to them in ordinary course before the completion of 12 years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel ; but when these Lieut.-Colonels have been removed from the List, the promotion of those whose Commissions bear date on the 1st January 1862, or subsequently, will only be made, as in the Staff Corps, after 12 years' service in that grade." It appears to have been lost sight of, that it is laid down in the Despatch of the 3d December 1861, that the necessity for a qualifying term of service in the Staff Corps is to cease when the established proportion of Colonel's allowances in that corps has been completed, and that officers will then succeed by seniority as vacancies occur. Nothing more is required than what is contained in this Letter of the 31st July last, to show that the measures adopted for regulating the succession to Colonel's allowance, on the reorganisation of the Indian Army, were incomplete and unsatisfactory.

12. Major-General Swanson complains that he was induced by the announcements in paragraphs 8 and 30 of the Despatch, No. 27, of the 18th January 1861, to leave the local Army and to enter the Staff Corps, which inducements were afterwards annulled by the Despatch, No. 320, of the 10th August 1861, that he was not allowed to leave the Staff Corps and to revert to the position which he had previously occupied when the conditions under which he had joined the Staff Corps were abrogated, that he was then compelled, by the position in which he found himself, to retire from the service on a very inadequate annuity for his length of service, and that the modifications in the Rules which it has since been necessary to make by the Despatches, No. 467, of the 3d December 1861, and No. 270, of the 31st July 1862, were not adopted, in the first instance, and made known before he left the service.

13. He prays that he may be allowed to benefit by his past service, to qualify him for the Colonel's allowance in the same way that previous Staff service is allowed by the Royal Warrant to count for promotion : and as all officers who have joined the Staff Corps since its formation will be duly qualified for the Colonel's allowance after a total service of 38 years, of which 20 will have been in the Staff Corps, that he may be considered qualified by the same periods of service, and thereby be entitled to one of the Colonel's allowances assigned to the Staff Corps by the Despatch, No. 467, of the 3d December 1861, he having been duly appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps on its formation, having been the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Staff Corps, and a Brevet-Colonel, and having completed a service of 40 years, when he entered the Staff Corps, of which 38 had been on Staff employment, and that the Colonel's allowance may be continued to him, instead of the annuity, from the 1st January 1862.

And he will ever pray,
J. Swanson,
Major-General.

Paris, 7th April 1863.

POONA.

The *Observer* is in error in stating that out of the hundred and sixty candidates who presented themselves for examination before the Committee—held alternately in the Political Assistant and Second Assistant Collectors Office—eight only have been pronounced fit for employment in the Revenue Department. Out of the hundred and sixty Oomaidwards, seventy-nine have passed and about six or seven plucked—one for being caught cribbing, and others for having gained marks less than the minimum standard ordered by Government. The examination, we are informed, was a very strict one ; and some of the questions asked by Mr. Salmon, the Political Assistant Collector, in arithmetic and decimals, well chosen and ingenious. After the Marathi portion of the examination was closed, such of the candidates who had a knowledge of English were examined in reading and writing.—*Deccan Herald, July* 31.

Behind Time !—The train from Bombay, last night, was one hour late, in arrival, at the Poona Station. The public have a right to know the cause of this detention. On one occasion, not very long ago, the train was detained at Khandalla, until one of the local Directors finished his lunch ?—Unless some steps are adopted to remedy existing evils, we shall publish all the facts we know in connexion with the infamous system of jobbery which, now, neutralizes all the substantial advantages of our Railway communications. We would not be surprised to hear that the train had been detained to pick up some snobs out for a day's shooting. The rains, in the Deccan, are favouroble to the growth of mushrooms !—*Id.*

We give prominent insertion to the following Resolution of Government :—

Military Department.—No. 2176.
Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1863.

Resolution,—His Excellency the Governor in Council is informed that there is a prevalent belief that the Government contemplates the surrender of its rights in connection with Land and Buildings in Millitary Cantonments.

As this belief may cause an undue value to attach to the present tenure of such property, His Excellency in Council desires that it may be made generally known that Government has no such intention.

W. F. Marriott, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Govrnment.

—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 1.]

BENGAL.

We hear that Major F. O. Salusbury, now and for some time past, commanding H. M.'s 101st Foot, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Rawul Pindee, has been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with a view to his holding the permanent command of the regiment in which he rose, and with which he served in the Sutlej, Burmah, and Mutiny campaigns.—*Englishman, July* 22.

According to the *Dacca News* the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had to rough it considerably during a portion of his present tour, namely a visit to Comillah. In the first place, while going to Comillah, a buggy, with Mr. Bayley in it, came to grief in a ditch, secondly when arrived at Comillah nothing eatable was to be had,—the sumptuous banquet ordered by the Rajah of Tipperah not arriving till the day after the fair ; and last, but not least, the Lieutenant Governor and his private secretary were quietly lodged in a tank by a refractory buggy horse, who had the impertinence to defy even the exhortations of Government to induce him to proceed. This was crowned by a walk of four miles under a hot sun, and in wet clothes ; but we are glad to hear that Mr. Beadon returned to Daudcandy in safety and without any reported injury to his health. Such a series of accidents to the Lieutenant Governor of this rich province, speaks very poorly for the capabilities of the inhabitants and their cattle.—*Id.*

A point of great interest to officers of the Staff Corps has been settled by a letter just received in this country from Sir Charles Wood, the purport of which will soon, we should suppose, be published in the three Presidencies. A Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps becomes entitled to his off-reckonings, as they are still called, with his promotion to Colonel, after twelve years' service in the former rank. It has now been ruled by the Secretary of State for India, that a Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps can, after six years' service in that rank in India, retire to England on Lieutenant Colonel's pay—£365 a year—and there, during the next six years, await his promotion and off-reckonings. We suppose that this move is intended to quicker promotion in the Staff Corps ; at any rate it is one of the few rational and liberal concessions which have emanated from Sir Charles Wood.—*Id.*

We sincerely hope that the military stations in the Upper Provinces are not about to come under one of those fatal sweeps of cholera which, of late years, have visited them with such lamentable results ; but facts in that direction certainly justify us in taking a serious, if not a gloomy, view of the prospect. The other day cholera broke out simultaneously in H. M.'s 20th Regiment and in the Artillery at Benares, and additional medical aid was sent from other stations and from the Presidency. Letters received yesterday from Allahabad mention the outbreak of cholera of a virulent type in H. M.'s 77th Regiment at that station ; and add that, although the cases had not been numerous, yet every patient attacked with the disease had died. As Allahabad is the next station above Benares on the Grand Trunk Road, it would appear that this terrible malady has commenced one of its annual progresses ; and if this be the case, we shall hope to hear immediately of all the troops along that line being removed from barracks and placed under canvass at a distance from the great thoroughfare. Where too, is the report of the Cholera Commission, which cost the government and the public such a pretty sum of money two years ago ? If it contains anything useful the public has a right to see it.—*Id.*

As the question asked by our correspondent *A. B. C.* requires an answer too comprehensive to be accommodated in a foot-note, and as the subject of the question is of importance to those concerned, we will answer it as briefly as possible here. By a warrant or order it has been ruled that in the case of vacancies occurring by the death of general officers, no Lieutenant-Colonel shall be promoted to the rank of full Colonel who was not a field officer in 1854 ; we do not at the moment remember the exact date in that year. In compliance with these conditions the Lieutenant Colonels mentioned by our correspondent have been promoted over the heads of their seniors in the list. Further, since the year 1859 no Lieutenant Colonel can be promoted to Colonel except under the conditions of the five-year order, which rules that to obtain the rank of Colonel a Lieut. Colonel must have commanded a regiment, or held an equivalent staff or departmental appointment, for five years before he can be promoted to the rank of full Colonel. Further, again ; if, though in such command or appointment as a brevet Lieutenant Colonel, the officer holding it is only a regimental Captain, none of his time whilst in the latter rank will qualify him for promotion to full Colonel ; and his five years of service for promotion to this rank will only commence from the date of his attaining field-rank, or, in other words, becoming a Major. If those concerned will only keep these conditions of service in their recollection, much future reference and trouble will be saved them, and, if not the General Orders on the subject, easily to be found, will enlighten them.—*Id.*

COLONELCY PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—In a late *Gazette* I see the undernamed Lieutenant-Colonels promoted to Colonels in succession to certain General Officers deceased :—

1.—H. W. Blake, Madras Infantry ; date of Lieutenant-Colonelcy, 29th August 1859.

2.—C. Pattenson, Bengal Infantry ; date of Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Oct. 1859.

3.—C. F. North. Royal (Bombay) Engineers ; date of Lieutenant-Colonelcy, 23rd April 1860.

On this, as on other previous occasions, a great number of Lieutenant-Colonels, senior as such to those promoted, have been passed over. Will you, for the enlightenment of the uninitiated, explain the principle of such promotions.—Yours faithfully,

A. B. C.

—*Id.*

We understand that the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy and command of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, caused by the death of Colonel Mundy, will not be filled up from, and give promotion in, the corps, but that an outsider will be brought in. The reason of this we are at a loss to understand, as we thought that the death of an Officer in England, whose regiment is in India, always benefited his juniors in the corps, and gave a step of promotion all through. We believe that the command of the 19th was offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bright, who rose in the regiment, and is now commanding H. M.'s 51st L. I., but was declined by that officer, he prefering his present command.—*Englishman, July* 23.

We shall not be astonished to hear of an insurrection in Burmah. The commerical monopolies and oppressive exactions of the King are becoming intolerable, and we warn his Majesty that if they do not result in his own subjects hurling him from the throne, they will bring him into collision with the British Government as violations of the recent treaty. The King has absolutely prohibited the distillation of spirits and even the consumption of wine and beer in his Capital, where Christians, Chinamen and others, who do not use betel nut like the Burmese, abound. To the " Burmah Company, Limited" the King has formed the monopoly of teel seed. The few passengers who go up the Irrawaddy from Rangoon are subjected to the most vexatious annoyances, if they sail in any of the private steamers recently purchased for trade. A few low adventurers are said to have obtained access to the King, after performing the humiliating *shiko* ceremony. A Major Halsted, who has been living in Mandalay for fourteen months, is not only refused delivery of his beer and porter from the Custom-house, but officials have visited his house and commanded him to sign an order that he will abstain from drinking, selling or possessing spirituous or fermented liquors. He has appealed to Dr. Williams, our Consular Agent, who, we trust, will uphold treaty rights with that combined firmness and tact which are certain to ensure their observance and prevent a war or a rebellion.—*Friend of India, July* 23.

We have occasionally during the past two years directed attention to enquiries made by the Russian Government, through the Secretary of State and the Foreign Office in India, for heirs to the estates of two Indian subjects who died in St. Petersburg. One fortune of half a million sterling is still unclaimed, but the heirs to the smaller sum of £4,500 have been discovered with considerable cleverness by Major Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan. The difficulty was to recognise the strangely metamorphosed names mentioned by the St. Petersburg authorities. Thus Hemraj Wahee Kutree appears in the Russian papers as Hemradj Vokatrio. The investigation has ended in Major Maxwell declaring on good philological and legal grounds, that the heirs to " Vokatrio's" property are Radhoo and Janee Mull of Mooltan. Every year adventurous Sikh traders find their way to Bokhara, Astrakhan, Nijni, Novgorod, Moscow and St. Petersburg by the very Oxus route along which it is proposed to lay a railway.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, (18*th Mohurrum*,) 6*th July*.—" Ubdoolwahid Khan, the nephew of Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, having been murdered by the rebels at Jukkun Serai, Sirdar Mohamed Allee went to Meer Akhore's house to read the Fataha, and as this day was the third day after the death of the man, the Sirdar got the mourning carpet removed.

The Moorad Khanee and Chundawal Affghans are busy repairing their forts.

7*th July*.—It is acertained by a letter received from Koondez in Bulkh, that the moment the news of the death of the Ameer waa made public there, the people of Khanjan, a place in the Koondez district, had risen and murdered two Tahseeldars of Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's. On this, Naib Goolam Jan, who is officiating for Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan as Hakim of Koondez, was ordered by Mohamed Ufzul Khan to march with one battalion, one thousand sowars, and two guns to the scene of disturbance and to impart a good lesson.

Ghoolam Jan accordingly went to Khan Jan, and having punished the rebels well, took some aged men prisoners and sent them to Ufzul Khan to be dealt with.

Two pieces of Ordnance left Cabool to-day for Ghuzneen.

8*th July*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turning towards Eeshak Abasee, Utta Mohamed Khan, said that, for the last few days " I have been speaking to you to get the Barukzai and Kazulbash sepoys and sowars out of the city of Cabool, and to have them encamped under the Bala Hissar, but in vain, as not a sepoy has yet made his appearance in the camp. If you will not attend to me, I shall have to order the Jazailchees to go and get the sepoys out of their houses by force."

Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan and Mohamed Raheem Khan Fokulzaie, were ordered by Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan to leave with one Battalion, one thousand sowars, four hundred Jazailchees, and twelve guns, for Jukkun Sarai, and taking one thousand sepoys frnm Shahmurd Khan, to punish the rebels well, and to bring the murders of Ubdoolwahid Khan prisoners. Six months arrears of pay was ordered to be paid to the above mentioned troops.

9*th July*.—As ordered by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, the Ghilzaie sepoys are making the Baruckzaie and Kazulbaush sepoys, to pitch their tents under the Bala Hissar.

In the evening the following letter was received by Mohamed Allee Khan from Jawahur Sing, Tahseeldar of Ghuzneen. " Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan, the ruler of Ghuzneen, is enlisting troops and using much oppression towards the inhabitants. It is the custom of this place that the people pay their revenue by instalments in one year. But Ibraheem Khan, to have the revenue in advance, is seizing the children of the people and ordering them to be ill-treated until the parents pay the amount. The result is that the people are quitting Ghuzneen for Zoormut and Kohistan. If Ibraheem continues to treat the men this way, it will soon cause a disturbance in the country."

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has said nothing in reply to the above letter.

10*th July*.—Since last night it has been raining incessantly. Hajitoola Khan, who was a Mirza with the late Shah Shooja, and is now in the service of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, tumbled down from the roof of his house and was killed. He was buried this morning.

From Bulkh news letter received to-day, it is ascertained that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, had ordered the Khootba to be read there in Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's name. Mirza Ubdoolrusheed the son of the Moostoufee having informed Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan that about four hundred Jazailchees and one hundred sowars had been engaged, was ordered to pay five rupees a month to the Caboolee sepoys, seven to the villagers and twelve a month to the sowars. An order was issued by Mohamed Allee Khan, to the effect that, wherever a man without employment was to be found, he was to be brought to him and to be enlisted at once.

11*th July*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was inspecting the sowars engaged by Futteh Mohamed Khan, the grandson of Mohmood Khan, when Ameer Mohamed Khan, the son of Khan Sheereen Khan happened to pass that way, Mohmed Allee Khan asked him, if he had done enlisting his sowars. " Not as yet," was his answer.

The undermentioned letter from Heerat was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

After Heerat was taken 'Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the son of Shere Allee Khan, was appointed governor of Heerat ; and Mohamed Ruffeeek Khan, Nuzzur Mohamed Khan, and Sirdar Mohamed Ullum Khan, the son of Syud Mohamed Khan, together with the Battalions of Shaikh Meer and Dulloo Koomadans, to the other situations, under Yakoob Khan.

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef got very much displeased with Shere Allee Khan for making the above arrangements, and spoke to him in the durbar thus :—

" Since Candahar is under Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, Heerat should have been given to me, and if you do not wish to do so, take charge of the troops now under me, and give me leave to go to Cabool."

Sirdar Shere Allee remained quiet, and did not say a word in reply. But when he saw that Mohamed Shurreef Khan would not be contented until he had got Heerat, he consulted with Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, Moostoufee, and Hafizjee upon the subject, and made the following changes regarding the management of Heerat. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan was appointed Governor of Heerat ; while Furrah, Gurrisk, and Seahbund, formerly jageers of Shurreef Khan, were given to Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, the son of late Ukhbar Khan ; and Kelat-i-Ghilzie, lately the jageer of Futteh Mohamed Khan, was given to Sirdar Jellaloodeen Khan the younger son of late Ukber Khan ; besides this one hundred thousand rupees a year was added to the Jageer of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan.

12*th July*.—The following letter from Ameer Mohamed Khan Babree from Bulkh, has been received.

" The day the news of the fall of Heerat *via* Mamana reached Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, the city of Takhta Bool, (where the Sirdar was, at that time) was ordered to be illuminated for seven nights, and so were the other places in Bulkh.

Afterwards the happy news was followed by the melancholy one, that is, the account of the death of the Ameer. The moment Ufzul Khan had received the sad intelligence, he wrote to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, who had marched for Mamana, to come back, and having spread the mourning carpet began to receive the people to read the Fataha, all the Oozbuk Khans, that is, Hikmut Khan of Shiburghan, Usfur Khan of Unkhama and others, attended to read the Fataha. After the mourning carpet had been removed, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, got large tents and saebans pitched in the centre of the city, and before all the chiefs had the Khootba read in Sirdar Shere Ally Khan's name, calling him the "Ameer Sanee."

A Kossid with the following private letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan for his Kardar Mirza Ahd Khan, has arrived from Takhta Bool in six days.

From the day the news of the death of the Ameer reached Toorkistan, the people of Koondez, Shiburghan, Unkhwa, Ukhcha Kolaub, Kawadyan, Buddukhsan, and other places, have commenced shewing disaffection, and are seeking an opportunity to rise.

The King of Bookhara is soon expected from Kokan, no doubt there will be a disturbance in Bulkh. When the Ameer was living not one sepoy could go any where without leave, whereas now Kohistanees and others are deserting in hundreds. It is very difficult to govern Bulkh under existing circumstances. " I have written to my brother Sirdar Shere Ally Khan upon the subject, and have requested him to send one of his sons, either Mahomed Yakoob or Mahomed Allee Khan in my place and get me to Cabool to assist him. No answer to my letter has as yet been received from Shere Allee Khan."

It was also stated in the letter that " it seemed to him very difficult to keep Bulkh in his possession, and if he did not look at Cabool, very likely it would be lost too, so his intention was to reach Cabool and see how things are going on there." " Write me every day, of what is going on Cabool." Having consulted with Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan and other Khans, Sirdar Mohamed Ally Khan ordered the troops which were ready for Jukkun Saroi, to wait until Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had arrived."—*Delhi, Gazette, July* 25.

MADRAS.

We congratulate the Mercantile community of Madras on their good luck, in having obtained two of the most popular members of the Civil Service, the one as their permanent Collector of Sea Customs, and the other to officiate temporarily in the appointment. Probably the Governor could have made no nomination which would have given the same satisfaction as that of Mr. Fane, and the golden opinions which he won as Post Master General, and his long service in the feverish confines of Vizagapatam, give him a fair claim to the '*otium cum dignitate*' of the chair at the receipt of Customs, for the brief period during which he is likely to remain in the service.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 27.

We learn from Cannanore, that no clue whatever has as yet been found to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the robberry of the sum of Rs. 12,000 from the Civil Treasury at Cannanore, which we noticed some days ago. Suspicion seems to point very strongly to the Sepoy Guards who were placed over the Treasury ; but both the Court of Enquiry which assembled to investigate the matter, as well as the Police Authorities, could ferret out nothing conclusive as to the thief or thieves in the case. The Magistrate, we learn, has recommended that a reward of Rs. 500 be offered for such information as might lead to the discovery of the prepetrators of this mysterious robbery. —*Times, July* 28.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The remarks made by every stranger who visits Agra at this season of the year, is, that we are living in the midst of a jungle. And so we are, but like the eels we get so used to it that we do not become sensible of it till reminded by the notice of strangers. We earnestly recommend some remedial measures. We do not advocate cutting down trees, but certainly the branches should be lopped, and the grass cut down when it is possible to get at it. The roads look shabby and untidy with grass growing half over them, and residents, though they may sell their grass for a little at the end of the season, would be wiser to have it cut down now and turned into bedding for their horses, or thrown away, rather then keep it growing till the rains are over. The station at present reminds one of a " shock headed Peter," who has let his hair and nails grow, to the utter destruction of his good looks and loss of respectability.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 25.

" No greater compliment could have been paid," says a correspondent, " to the memory of the Ameer of Kabul, than the pithy message from Kabul to Peshawur :—" Send no goods, Dost Mahomed is dead," recorded by you some days ago. It expresses the belief that as *he* could ensure the safe transit of merchandize through the turbulent tribes of Affghanistan, so no second hand was now capable of controlling our hereditary plunderers of the Khyber, Jugdulluck, and the Bameean. The effect on the markets on the Punjab is said to be already very serious. In silk alone a rise of 25 per cent. has taken place, and it is somewhat of a coincidence that efforts are being made to raise this staple in the Punjab, at the very time that a scarcity is likely to arise in the direction whence the ordinary supplies has been drawn. Supplies of Munjeet, Gallnuts, and other important items, will be similarly affected."—*Id.*

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

(*Bombay Guardian, Aug.* 1.)

The Strangers' Friend Society will best accomplish the end it has in view, by putting itself in communication with employers, so as to be in a position to make known to needy and able-bodied men the avenues of industry, and providing them with the means of earning a livelihood. The community will thus be relieved of a portion of the European mendicity that exists ; but the number of those who are able and willing to work, and have been reduced to beggary, is small and comparatively unembarassing. What is so exceedingly offensive in European mendicity, is the indisposition to work, the willingness to live any how, and the passion for drink. Persons in whom these characteristics are conspicuous, have of late years been numerous in Bombay and increasingly so ; and these are they who constitute the great plague in connection with this matter. It is very painful to come to the conclusion that whatever you give to these mendicants, only goes to increase the evils under which they are laboring. These men are ashamed to do work that the natives are accustomed to do, ashamed to bring the necessaries of life from the bazaar, but they are not ashamed to spend all the pice they get in drink, while from other donors they beg the food that is necessary for their subsistence. One of these assured us the other day that he could live without bread, but not without tobacco, and begged the means of getting two-pice worth. We have known such persons when refused money, to stand at the door and curse the inmates, consigning them all to 'bloody graves' within a short period.

The question is, How are these people to be dealt with by a Society? There is but one way in which they can possibly be benefited, and that is, by being placed under a stringent authority, compelled to work for their bread, and cut off from all means of gratifying their vicious appetites. The object of the Strangers' Friend Society, and an admirable one it is, one with which we heartily sympathize, is to free our community entirely from the disgrace of European mendicity. But in order to accomplish this effectually they must get Government to institute a penitentiary, house of industry, or reformatory, and gather into it all persons belonging to the class we have referred to, and there make them work for their own support. The Society might co-operate with Government in the management of this Institution. Without a certain measure of coercion, we see not how the evil referred to, can possibly be reformed.

THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN ON MR. ROEBUCK.

(*Bombay Guardian, Aug.* 1.)

Mr. Roebuck in his speech for the recognition of the Confederate States, sets forth the following as a point of international law of great importance, and one that England had fully admitted :

" That any body of people, determined to throw off their allegiance, if they had the power, were justified in so doing."

This is certainly an extraordinary principle. A body of men obtain the right to do a thing only after they have done it ! The question is whether the South has the power which it needs in order to be independent, and it is just for the determination of this question that the conflict is waged. Now no man living can tell whether it is right in the South to be waging this war or not, according to Mr. Roebuck, for it is success alone that can give them any right. If the South should not succeed, then this Rebellion is utterly unrighteous, and deserving to be held in lasting obloquy, because of the devastation and ruin wrought by it. Should the South succeed, then the uprising is justified, and the Confederate States will deserve the admiration of all mankind for their noble struggle. (By the bye, does the expression 'any body of people,' include the 4,000,000 slaves of the South ?) Poland deserves the detestation of mankind for having repeatedly and unsuccessfully endeavoured during the last century, to throw off the yoke of a foreign power. Should she be successful in her present struggle, she will be entitled to as much admiration for this success, as she is to the indignant scorn of men for her past unrighteous struggles. Hungary too has grievously erred, and greatly sinned against Austria, by her futile struggles for freedom. And if the Irish Rebellion had only been successful, it would have been entitled to the approving regards of all Englishmen. We have been foolishly in the habit of speaking of the weakness of the oppressed, as an aggravation of the oppressor's guilt ; but on the contrary he is justified by this weakness ; and they only who have the power have a right to take any steps for their emancipation. If this is a point of international law, as Mr. Roebuck says, it is certainly one of very great importance : and it would be well to advertise all oppressed bodies throughout the world, that they have no right whatever to emancipate themselves, unless they first make it evident that they have the power. If they, in their bewilderment, should ask, how they are to ascertain whether they have the power or not, without a struggle, Mr. Roebuck will perhaps answer that international law has nothing to do with that.

If the Southerners have power to make themselves independent, and relegate their slaves to their former bondage, why so forward in coming to their help by the recognition of Great Britain and France ? This nervous solicitude to put them in a better position than they have yet achieved for themselves, seems to indicate a lurking mistrust of the sufficiency of their power.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

(*Times, June* 24.)

The members of the Royal Institution held a special meeting last night, to hear a lecture delivered by Capt. Speke on the discovery of the source of the Nile. The lecture was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by General Knollys, Sir Roderick Murchison, and a numerous suite. The Prince was accompanied by the Comte de Paris and several other members of the late Royal family of France.

Before commencibg his lecture Captain Speke introduced to the audience the two little black boys who were so lionized at the Geographical Society the night before. It was mainly through the unwearying energy of the fathers of these boys that Capt. Speke was enabled to traverse the country between Zanzibar and Gondokoro. He mentioned that the little fellows were brought to this country to receive an English education by Captain Rigby, the British Consul at Zanzibar, through whose instrumentality so much had been done to abolish the slave trade in those regions. He also desired publicly to thank Sir Roderick Murchison and the Fellows of the Geographical Society for the assistance they had afforded him in proving the correctness of the conclusion at which he had arrived in 1858, that lake Victoria Nyanza was the source of some great river, and that that river was the Nile. Time would not permit to describe the whole of the incidents of his journey from Zanzibar to Egypt, which occupied two years and a half, and extended over a distance of more than 3,000 miles. He chose rather to give some accounts of the Wahuma and some of the other tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Nyanza. Judging from the physical characteristics of those tribes, he considered them to be descended from the ancient Abyssinians. This idea was in a great measure confirmed by the traditions of the people, who, when questioned about their origin, always replied that they came for the north. The Abyssinians sprang from the union between the children of Shem and Ham, the negro blood being modified and toned down by the Shemitic admixture. Captain Speke then went on to describe how the aboriginal inhabitants of Abyssinia, who were essentially an agricultural people, had been conquered and enslaved by nomad races, who lived on the produce of their flocks and herds. These ancient Abyssinians came down by degrees from the north, carrying all before them, and founding the great kingdom of Kittara, which was now split up into several minor kingdoms through continual internal wars. A singular tradition of the double origin of these people was repeated to him by one of the chiefs, who gravely told him that at one time the inhabitants of Kittara were half black and half white, one side of their heads having curly hair, the other straight. The largest portion of Kittara consists of the kingdom Unyoro. Captain Speke gave a long and interesting account of the history of this people, tracing their Kings down to the present monarch. On the most fertile part of the shroes of lake Nyanza is the kingdom of Uganda, which is the most interesting of all the nations of equatorial Africa, being better cultivated and better governed than any other. The customs of Uganda are many of them most irregular. The Princess having large harems of women, their progeny is, of course, most numerous. When a King dies all his sons are burnt except his successor and two others, who are kept in case of accident until the coronation, after which one is pensioned off and the other banished to Unyoro. Untidiness in dress is a capital crime, except the offender possesses sufficient riches to pay an enormous fine. Ingratitude, or even neglecting to thank a person for a benefit conferred is punishable. The Court customs are also curious. No one is allowed to stand before the King, and to touch him or look at one of his women is death. They believe implicitly in magic and the evil eye, and the kings are always attended by a certain number of women crowned with dead lizards, and bearing bowls of plantain wine in their hands. The King of Karagwe is the most civilized of all these native chiefs ; before entering Uganda Captain Speke spent many days with him. In manners, civility, and enlightenment he might be compared with many Europeans. He owes much of this to the influence of an Indian merchant named Moussa Mzouri, who helped him by his advice to conquer his brother, with whom he was at war. Captain Speke was much entertained with many of his questions as to what became of the old sons and why the moon made faces at the earth. He also wanted to know whether England, of which he had heard from the ivory traders, could blow up the whole of Africa with gunpowder. The moment the king heard that he was desirous of going north he sent messengers to the king of Uganda to prepare the way for him. The king was most anxious to afford him every possible information about the country. While at the palace the king took him yachting on Murchison Creek for several days, and he frequently went shooting with the Princes of the Court, who when he had shot anything, would rush up to and shake him heartily by the hand—a custom little known in that part of Africa. Before leaving they heard from the King Kamrasi that a body of white men had been seen to the north, who had killed numbers of the natives with a wonderful gun This made Captain Speke most anxious to push on, as he supposed the party of white men to be that of Mr. Petherick, who had appointed to meet him. He then started for Uganda, with a numerous retinue. Before leaving King Rumanika's palace at Karagwe he had noticed on several occasions three or four lofty mountain peaks, more than 10,000 feet high. The King of Uganda sent an armed body of men to meet him, who conducted him through the kingdom. Everywhere they went the people left their huts, leaving their provisions behind them. The fertility of this part is very great, and the scenery on the shores of the lake most beautiful. On arriving at the King of Uganda's capital Captain Speke found it necessary to wrap up all his presents in chintz before sending them to the King, as nothing bare or naked could be looked at by His Majesty. He found the palace to consist of hundreds of conical tents, spread over the spur of a hill. Thousands of courtiers and attendants were to be seen engaged in every conceivable occupation, from playing on musical instruments to feeding the Royal chickens. On sending word to the King that he wished for an interview, that monarch sent back a sharp message that he was to sit on the ground and wait until he was at liberty. Captain Speke, however, sent back word that he was a Prince, and not accustomed either to sit on the ground or to wait. A courtier followed him, prophesying all kinds of evil from his presumption. Captain Speke, however, terrified the whole Court, King and all, into submission by merely opening his umbrella, which they took to be a deadly weapon, killing by magic. A chair was consequently allowed to Captain Speke, who was received by the King surrounded by his Court, and having by his side the women crowned with dead lizards to ward off the effects of the evil eye. The King stared at him for about an hour, at the end of which time His Majesty said, " Have you seen me ?" and retired to another tent, where the same process of staring was followed by a similar inquiry. The King went into a third tent, and Captain Speke followed. This time, however, the monarch designed to examine Captain Speke's Whitworth rifle. Captain Speke told him that it was the custom of the inhabitants of the country of which he was a prince to make presents of everything that they possessed to any King into whose country they entered. He accordingly left him several rifles and watches, and a quantity of gunpowder. He endeavoured to engage His Majesty in conversation about Patherick's party, and the possibility of opening trade through the north. It was a long time, however, before he gained his confidence. On leaving the King presented him with numerous very valuable presents. He must now skip all the remainder of his journey, and come to Gondokoro, where he was to meet Mr. Baker. He found this gentleman waiting for him there, almost hoping that he had got into difficulties that he (Mr. Baker) might help him out. On hearing from Captain Speke that he had not been able to explore the lake Luta Nzigi, Mr. Baker immediately set off on an expedition in that direction, and Captain Speke has no doubt that by next year we shall know all about this supposed tributary of the Nile. Captain Speke then concluded by fully describing two beautifully executed drawings of Lake Windermere and the Ripon Falls, the scenery which is most picturesque.

The Prince remained for some time after the end of the lecture examining the numerous specimens of arms, photographs, and drawings on the table.

ROBERT BROWNING'S POETRY.

(*Reader, May* 30.)

The Poetical Works of Robert Browning. Collected Edition. Vol. I. Lyrics, Romances, Men and Women. (Chapman and Hall).

With the exception of Tennyson, Browning is our most remarkable living British poet. This, which has long been the opinion of our most thoughtful critics, is now generally admitted, or on a fair way to be so. There are, indeed, a great many, more especially among our younger readers, to whom Browning is still *caviare*. They vote him in the main unintelligible. They like one or two of his most sounding lyrics, such as his " Cavalier Tune" :—

> Marching along, fifty-score strong,
> Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song ;

but of his longer pieces they can make neither head nor tail. They complain of his obscurity, his over-subtlety, his out-of-the-wayness : and they are irritated by the frequent oddness, or, as they call it, unmusical harshness of his metres, rhythms, and rhymes. People who feel thus towards Browning are, we say, still a numerous class ; and probably in no circle could you make the assertion that Tennyson and Browning are our chief living British poets without making one or two of those present gasp with surprise at such a conjunction of names. On the other hand, Browning has his sect of enthusiastic admirers, who, though they deprecate comparison between him and Tennyson as unnecessary, yet, if the comparison is forced upon them, will avow that they could give reasons for preferring Browning. On the whole, whether, from the efforts of Browning's admirers in disseminating their own faith in him, or, as is more probable, from the mere continued percolation of Browning's poetry through society, here finding its way to new readers fit to appreciate it, there gradually educating others into a taste for itself, the state of things is now very much as we have represented ; and it is not far from being a received tenet that, if any living British poet is to be named along with the Laureate as in some respects his co-equal in degree, though in kind very different, that poet is Browning. And yet it is everywhere felt that Browning is a very peculiar poet, and that his peculiarity is such that he is not, and probably never will be, so popular a poet as Tennyson—so noble a favourite of the universal, or even of the higher, heart of the nation—but will always appear rather as an eccentric neighbour of the central luminary, interesting to the majority for reasons of scientific curiosity, and, if more interesting to a small minority, then interesting to them on account of a certain harmony of his style of poetry with their temperaments.

It is difficult to define the peculiarity of Browning's poetry in any one phrase. In general, however, what one is aware of in it is the presence throughout of an extraordinary alertness and activity of the purely intellectual or knowing faculty. Browning is really and generically a poet ; imagination or ideality is, whether by nature or by choice and practice, the predominant mode of his genius—the form into which his collective powers are flung ; and it would be unfair to say that he is one of those poets whose theory of poetry is that not uncommon but rather perverse one, that valuable or ingenious thought of any kind, expressed in verse, constitutes poetry. Verse *may*, indeed, be resorted to as a machinery promoting and inducing rich and subtle and exquisite intellection ; and it may be maintained that there is room and use for a literature of subtle metrical intellection, according to such precedents as Donne's poetry, even should the distinction be necessary between such a literature and poetry proper. But Browning does not require any such concession in his behalf. In one of his poems, reprinted in the present volume, he himself repudiates that theory of poetry which would make it consist merely in the metrical expression of what are called, in a special sense, " thoughts" or reasonings. Arguing with a supposed brother-author who holds this doctrine, or is proceeding as if he did, and writing " A Poem on Transcendentalism : in Twelve Books," he says :—

> Stark-naked thought is in request enough :
> Speak prose and hollo it till Europe hears !
> The six-foot Swiss tube, braced about with bark,
> Which helps the hunter's voice from Alp to Alp—
> Exchange our harp for that,—who hinders you ?
> But here's your fault ; grown men want thought, you think ;
> Thought's what they mean by verse, and seek in verse :
> Boys seek for images and melody,
> Men must have reason—so, you aim at men.
> Quite otherwise ! Objects throng our youth, 'tis true ;
> We see and hear and do not wonder much :
> If you could tell us what they mean, indeed !
> As Swedish Bœhme never cared for plants
> Until it happed, a-walking in the fields,
> He noticed all at once that plants could speak,
> Nay turned with loosened tongue to talk with him.
> That day the daisy had an eye indeed—
> Colloquised with the cowslip on such themes !
> We find them extant yet in Jacob's prose.
> But, by the time youth slips a stage or two,
> While reading prose in that tough book he wrote,
> (Collating and emendating the same
> And settling on the sense most to our mind)
> We shut the clasps and find life's summer past.
> Then, who helps more, pray, to repair our loss—
> Another Bœhme with a tougher book
> And subtler meaning of what roses say,—
> Or some stout Mage like him of Halberstadt,
> John, who made things Bœhme wrote thoughts about ?
> He with a " look you !" vents a brace of rhymes,
> And in there breaks the sudden rose herself,
> Over us, under, round us every side,
> Nay, in and out the tables and the chairs
> And musty volumes, Bœhme's book and all,—
> Buries us with a glory, young once more,
> Pouring Heaven into this shut house of life.
> So come, the harp back to your heart again !

Now—notwithstanding that, at first sight, this passage is but the expression in verse of a critical conclusion, and therefore an exemplification of the very theory it repudiates—there is no competent reader of Browning's poetry but will admit that, in most of it, the imagination or creative faculty is paramount, and he does aim, like John of Halberstadt, at " making *things*," and causing " the sudden rose herself" to break in upon us. And yet it remains true that no reader of Browning's poetry but will observe, as its peculiarity, the extraordinary amount of intellection in it—nimble intellection, subtle intellection, out-of-the-way intellection, obscure intellection. The truth is, Browning's imagination is ruled by an extraordinary intellectual inquisitiveness. In that portion of the intellect which is popularly, as well as phrenologically, distinguished as the perceptive faculties, he seems, as his poetry exhibits him, preternaturally acute and restless. One would say that, in a scene or situation, nothing escapes him—form, sound, colour, look, gesture, the flutter of a wing, a shadow over a field, or a twitch of human movement. He is the most wide-awake, and the most sharp-sighted of poets. To this add, however, an equal or almost equal reflective curiosity—desire to know more about things than appears, to penetrate to their reasons and causes. In the phrase " intellectual inquisitiveness" we include both these elements as characteristics of Browning's poetical genius. In no great poet, indeed, is powerful operation either of the perceptive or of the reflective intellect wanting ; but there are few of whom that precise combination of perceptive acuteness and reflective pertinacity which we seek to indicate by the term " intellectual inquisitiveness" could be predicated so emphatically as of Browning. In Tennyson we have powerful intellect, and splendid operation of sheer intellect ; and his *In Memoriam*, besides all else that it is felt to be, is the deepest and most extreme metaphysical treatise of this age. But Tennyson's mode of intellect in his poetry is not of the kind that, choosing one's words, one would call " intellectual inquisitiveness." It is rather intellectual pondering, deep intellectual rumination—the action of a great mind, all eye and ear to what is around it, but, as it were, itself in heavy stationary repose, and receiving what is rolled into it, and then farther rolling within itself all the suggested problems. In Browning's mind, on the other hand, we see more of the restlessness of quest. It is on the alert ; it moves about ; it zig-zags rapidly, and darts lightly hither and thither, to any distance from its original station, on errands of closer inspection and examination of what may have caught its attention.

It is not always fair to quote a poet's descriptions as applicable to himself ; but, in a very striking poem in the present volume, Mr. Browning has made that very quality of " intellectual inquisitiveness," which we have singled out as characteristic of himself as a poet, the most notable quality, to common appearance at least, in a certain ideal poet. The piece is entitled " How it Strikes a Contemporary," and describes an imaginary poet in a Spanish town as he appeared to his fellow-townsmen. For the somewhat slow Spanish gravity suggested in the description substitute an English briskness, and you have the identical " intellectual inquisitiveness" which we find in Browning's own genius :—

> I only knew one poet in my life :
> And this, or something like it, was his way.
> You saw go up and down Valladolid
> A man of mark, to know next time you saw,
> His very serviceable suit of black
>
> He walked and tapped the pavement with his cane,
> Scenting the world, looking it full in face,
> An old dog, bald and blindish, at his heels.
> They turned up, now, the alley by the church,
> That leads nowhither ; now, they breathed themselves
> On the main promenade just at the wrong time :
> You'd come upon his scrutinizing hat,
> Making a peaked shade blacker than itself
> Against the single window spared some house
> Intact yet with its mouldered Moorish work,—
> Or else surprise the ferule of his stick
> Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the chinks
> Of some new shop a-building French and fine.
> He stood and watched the cobbler at his trade,
> The man who slices lemons into drink,
> The coffee-roaster's and brasier, and the boys
> That volunteer to help him turn its winch.
> He glanced o'er books on stalls with half an eye,
> And fly-leaf ballads on the vendor's string,
> And broad-edge bold-print posters by the wall.
> He took such cognisance of men and things,
> If any beat a horse, you felt he saw ;
> If any cursed a woman, he took note ;
> Yet stared at nobody,—they stared at him,
> And found, less to their pleasure than surprise,
> He seemed to know them and expect as much.

If we have conveyed what we mean by " intellectual inquisitiveness" as the ruling agent in Mr. Browning's exercises of his imagination as a poet, we shall have some approach to an explanation of those obvious features of his poetry which, on the one hand, constitute his special excellencies in the eyes of those whom he fascinates most ; and, on the other hand, form, in their excess, the reasons that make so much of him *caviare* to the general.

An inquisitive intellect, as distinct from a pondering or ruminating intellect, is one that will often leave the

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beaten track of themes, objects, and circumstances, and betake itself to unexplored regions and byeways. Now, one of the most obvious remarks with respect to Mr. Browning's poetry is that, in an unusually large proportion of it, the themes, the scenery, the whole colouring and circumstance, are continental or foreign. English, in mind and genius, as he is, he is fond of seeking his themes and the suggestions for his imagination, whether from nature or from life, in southern lands, more sunny, and tawny, and gaudy than England—in the lands along the margin of the Mediterranean, and, above all, in Italy:—

What I love best in all the world,
Is, a castle, precipice-encurled,
In a gash of the wind-grieved Apennine.
Or look for me, old fellow of mine,
(If I get my head from out the mouth
O' the grave, and loose my spirit's bands,
And come again to the land of lands)—
In a sea side house to the farther South,
Where the baked cicalas die of drouth,
And one sharp tree—'tis a cypress—stands,
By the many hundred years red-rusted,
Rough iron-spiked, ripe fruit-o'er crusted,
My sentinel to guard the sands
To the water's edge. For, what expands
Before the house, but the great opaque
Blue breadth of sea without a break?
While, in the house, for ever crumbles
Some fragment of the frescoed walls,
From blisters where a scorpion sprawls.
A girl bare-footed brings, and tumbles
Down on the pavement, green-flesh melons,
And says there's news to-day—the king
Was shot at, touched in the liver-wing,
Goes with his Bourbon arm in a sling:
—She hopes they have not caught the felons.
Italy, my Italy!
Queen Mary's saying serves for me—
(When fortune's malice
Lost her Calais)
Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it "Italy."
Such lovers old are I and she;
So it always was, so shall ever be!

Of course this is said vicariously; and Mr. Browning is by no means exclusively a poet of Italian, or Spanish, or round-the-Mediterranean circumstance. Of course, also, so far as he does, in any unusual degree, tend, for his themes, and scenery, and circumstance of nature and life, to those foreign climes, it may be accounted for not wholly by his intellectual inquisitiveness and consequent disposition to voyage and roam, but, in part at least, by the fact that much of his life has, by natural accident, been spent in these foreign lands, and especially in Italy, and that his imagination is steeped in recollections of them. But it is not only that much of the natural scenery and the social circumstance of Mr. Browning's poetry is from foreign contemporary lands—that his Botany, his Zoology, his Meteorology, &c., are, in large proportion, foreign; it is that, in History and Chronology also, where he may have been freer to choose, he prefers the bye-ways. His favourite tract of time, his chief huntingground for his subjects, is the Mediæval period; a very large number of his poems are from Mediæval Italian or Mediæval German tradition and legends. Nay more, not only when he thus ranges in the Mediæval past, but also when he deals with present life and fact, and with present British life and fact (which he does not unfrequently, and always with original effect), one is still struck with his tendency to the bye-ways. When it is not the bye-ways of Geography, or the bye-ways of Chronology that he tends to, it is the bye-ways and obscurer parts of the present encyclopædia of human knowledge. He is a most scholarly and learned poet; and he will take a theme from some little-known part of the History of Music, or Painting, or Architecture, or the Science of Magic, or what not, and will revel in that theme with an amount of knowledge and a gusto in minutiæ little short of the professional and the technical.

From all this it results that Mr. Browning is and ever must be, in a large proportion of his poetry, though happily not in all, *caviare* to the general, and the poet more particularly of a rather select and highly-cultured order of readers. It may be argued also that it is a necessary result of his intellectual inquisitiveness, and of his consequent tendency to roam and zigzag, and rapidly explore bye-ways, that, as compared with such a poet as Tennyson, there is less in him of that deep, permanent, elemental song—the song of life and love and death, and all the physical and human generalities—which a man perhaps learns best to chaunt by remaining passively anchored at home in dear familiar ground, and letting novelties and varieties be rolled to him thither, rather than going in quest of, and which song also it is that always, wheresoever and amid whatsoever it is heard, imparts the grand tone to literature, and rouses and melts the heart of the select and of the people alike. On the other hand, Mr. Browning's admirers may plead, in behalf of his poetry, its extraordinary richness in information, its beneficial effects on the intellect by the sheer profusion of new and curious detail which it brings before one—a profusion like that of one of our richest modern Pre-Raphaelite pictures; and they may also plead, and prove their plea by instances, that, with all this artistic richness, and this incessant stimulation of the curiosity and the reason, Mr. Browning is *not* deficient in the true poet's power over the deep elementary emotions, but does every now and then touch the simple lute or blow the bugle-blast. They may even maintain that, for cultured and highly instructed readers in the present day, there is special need of a poet whose manner it is to involve the melodies that move the heart in such florid profusion of curious intellectual harmonies.

A thorough criticism of Mr. Browning's poetry should include much more than we have here said; but the remarks we have made are especially appropriate to the present first volume of the new edition of his collected works. In this volume are contained the pieces, none of them very long, which were published in two volumes in 1855, under the title of "Men and Women"—these pieces, however, being redistributed, and mixed or associated with a republication of the earlier short pieces which appeared first in 1842 and 1845 under the titles of "Dramatic Lyrics" and "Dramatic Romances." We cannot conceive a better introduction to Mr. Browning's poetry than through such a volume. All readers will find something to like and admire in it; and it will educate into a proper expectaton of the larger and more elaborate and more difficult poems which are to follow. The extracts we have made, being made for a special expository purpose, by no means fairly represent the splendid variety of matter to be found in the volume. Here, among some eighty pieces in all, will be found such popular pieces as the "Cavalier Tunes," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix," and "Up at a Villa—Down in the City." Here will be found that matchless piece of modern social satire and psychological analysis, "Bishop Blougram's Apology." Here will be found those wonderful sketches from the history of art and science, "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Andrea Del Sarto," "The Medical Experience of Karshish, the Arab Physician," "A Toccata of Galuppi's," and "Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha." Here will be found that piece of a ghastly symbolic phantasy, as powerful as any in Spenser, which, on the whole, we think the greatest thing in the volume, *kind* being considered as well as execution—"Childe Roland to the dark tower came;" and here, also will be found that strange little piece, "A Grammarian's Funeral," which is also one of our especial favourites. The pupils of a great, dead grammarian, of the time of the revival of learning in Europe, are carrying his body with pain and effort up the winding path leading to the top of the high hill where they mean to bury him; and, as they go, they sing of the greatness and the perseverance of their master, and how he grappled with knowledge to the day of his death, even when motion and the use of his limbs had forsaken him. Here is the end of their song as they are reaching the mountain-top:—

So, with the throtling hands of Death at strife,
Ground he at grammar;
Still, thro' the rattle, parts of speech were rife:
While he could stammer
He settled *Hoti's* business—let it be!—
Properly based *Oun*—
Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic *De*,
Dead from the waist down.
Well, here's the platform, here's the proper place.
Hail to your purlieus
All ye highflyers of the feathered race,
Swallows and curlews!
Here's the top-peak! the multitude below
Live, for they can, there.
This man decided not to Live but Know—
Bury this man there?
Here—here's his place, where meteors shoot, clouds from,
Lightnings are loosened,
Stars come and go! let joy break with the storm,
Peace let the dew send!
Lofty designs must close in like effects:
Loftily lying.
Leave him—still loftier than the world suspects,
Living and dying.

All over Britain, wherever people have still to make acquaintance with the poetry of Robert Browning, let there be an immediate demand for this volume, in preparation for its successors.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Times, May 27.)

FIFTH AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

(Continued from our Number of Saturday.

"After Sunset merrily" (511), F. Smallfield, is another picture hung almost out of eyeshot, which seems to deserve more examination than it can receive in its present position. It is a scene of South Italian life a peasant stretched on his back on a marble bench, under a glowing evening sky, holds up his baby, who is amusing itself with poking a peacock's feather into the sound-hole of the mother's mandoline. The irradiation of Italian sunshine, steeping every object, the marble of the bench, the maize stalks and ricinus leaves which rise over it, the flesh and draperies of the figures, is faithfully represented.

"The Token of Flight to Robert the Bruce," W. J. Grant, on the other hand, would not have suffered in effect by changing places with Mr. Armitage's "Christian Martyr," near it. The extremely melodramatic wife of the Scottish King, in hiding, receives from a friendly shepherd boy an eagle's feather, the singal for instant flight, and is about to waken her husband and boy. The child is the best thing in the picture.

"Omnia vincit Amor" (699), by H. Lehmann, would be a pretty design for a decorative panel in a Pompeian villa; Love in a car standing on a lion is drawn by emblematic figures, fettered in flowery wreaths, and with lips pressed together. This is framed by an arabesque border in neutral tint, ornamented by medallions containing types of Love's prowess. The picture attracts notice by its curious unlikeness to everything about it, and by its evidence of a kind of culture and study quite strange to our school. We should have given earlier praise to a little picture by W. Q. Harling, "A Quiet Game" (291) —a benevolent-looking priest, in a gray flannel frock and scull-cap, playing chess, with a lean *confrere* in black, in a quiet library. A third priest is taking a book from the shelves. Very small and hung close to the floor, this picture escapes the notice which it eminently deserves by its merits of painting and expression. It is almost equal to Meissonier in finish, and we know nothing of his so pleasing in sentiment. In the South Room, after Wolff's tiger and monkeys (already noticed) there is nothing so striking as S. Lawrence's powerful pair of crayon heads, the Lord Chief Baron and Lady Pollock (767-768), the only examples here of a draughtsman who, both for style and character, goes far beyond all of our school who work, or have worked, in black and white, except Watts. Even G. Richmond's head of Lord Shaftesbury, good as the likeness, is, seems deficient in strength and manliness by the side of Lawrence's work. The crayon heads by R. Tucker and H. T. Wells also stand out, by value of their style and expression, and a child's head in miniature, by the latter. "Alice" (869) is far and away the best bit of miniature work in the room. Among other clever drawings in this room we have marked for special note "The Rest by the Way" (816), by E. N. Downard, a beautiful study of fallow and fir-wood, with sheep; "The Young Shipwright," by L. Duncan, an old "salt" studying the lines of a lad's toy ship, well-executed and capital in expression; J. Sherrin's "Apples" (755, 776), only inferior to W. Hunt's, because the drawing is an imitation of Hunt's arrangement and manner; "St. Paul's at Sunrise" (789), a beautiful drawing, by A. Severn, cruelly ill-hung over a doorway; "The Harvest," a cornfield at sunset, with reapers going home, by G. Mauley (758), the clever painter of a pretty little oil picture, "A Clover-field" (232), as well as other drawings, "Birch-trees" (856), and a Surrey lane (889), all having sweet and delicate feeling for nature.

Landscape has been especially ill-treated in this year's exhibition. Besides the individual cases of bad hanging, like Miss A. Blunden's "Kynance Cove," or Mr. W. Davis's "Spring" (283), a little picture, hung, quite out of sight, but which, from examinatian before it came into the exhibition, we know to have exquisite qualities—or Mr. H. Moor's "Surrey Harvest" (641), or Mr. H. Williams's "Twilight—Autumn; on the way to Sandwich" (127), and a score more that might be mentioned, there seems to be in all the rooms an unusually small proportion of landscapes to figure-pictures. The portraits, above all, impress us as intolerable devourers of space, all the more, as so few of them, comparatively, have any right to be classed among works of art at all. Knowing, as we do that many beautiful lanscapes have been rejected, we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that something even beyond the want of space has influenced the selection of pictures this year—some preference or antipathy for works of a particular class or school. However this may be, enlargement of the space at the command of the Academy for their exhibition will be the best corrective of the evils both of bad hanging and ill-judged rejection, and we earnestly hope that the efforts now being made, on all sides, to impress both on the Academy and the commission that is inquiring into it the crying need for such enlargement will not be without effect.

We proceed to enumerate the most striking landscapes, beginning with the East Room. "The River in Flood," J. W. Oakes, is a rare example of the painter, in that we have not one of this master's stereotyped foregrounds of sand and bent, or moorland boulders, half hidden in growth of moss, weeds, and wild flowers, but a stream in spate. Boulders there are, of course; Mr. Oakes could hardly paint a picture without them, unless it be one of a sandy beach; but the boulders here are lashed and overleaped by the brawling rush of a torrent swelled with the sudden flood, which is accounted for by the rain-charged sky, the lush green and watery light of the distance, all telling of a wet summer. A couple of shepherds are rescuing sheep from the stream. This is a vigourous transcript of nature, with little selection of lines, and no effort to make the composition agreeable to the eye; but it recalls the truth. In this quality it may be contrasted with all Mr. Lee's landscapes this year, which are growing to such a pitch of lifelessness and clayeyness as is very painful to see. Examining (15) "Across the Ferry and over the Meadows," we come upon the same clay everywhere,—on the river banks, on the timber of the ferry platform, on the tree-trunks, on the walls of the ferryhouse, on the meadows beyond. Either Mr. Lee's eye has lost the sense of colour, or our eyes have been trained by the works of our younger painters into the sense of it. Is it the old master who has fallen off, or the new demand for truth and force which has left him behind? Remembering the pleasure Mr. Lee's works *have* given, it appears ungracious to rest in the former conclusion; and yet the second seems insufficient to account for the disappointment we feel before Mr. Lee's pictures thisyear without exception. We hear with great satisfaction that Mr. Witherington is about to retire to the dignified repose of an honorary Academician. The Academy has done most wisely to institute such a rank. The next point is, to get the class for whom it is meant to avail themselves of it. But that is just the difficulty. It is repugnant to English kindliness to tell an old favourite—one who has done good work and given genuine delight in his time—that his power has departed, and that the best way in which he can now serve his own reputation and the credit of the Acadmy and the Art is by retiring. Friends and contemporaries will not say this to a man's face. His younger brethren dare not, for fear of obvious imputations and their consequences on a career. The task is left to the critic. He alone is impersonal, and speaks, or should speak, the opinions of the cultivated and thoughtful public.

With great reluctance, therefore' we put in print here what all who are competent to exercise any sound judgment in art have been long saying, that the less space on the Acamedy walls occupied in future by such canvasses as the elder Mr. Pickersgill's, Mr. George Jones's, Mr. S. Hart's, Mr. Charles Landseer's (judging by this year's pictures); Mr. A. Cooper's, Mr. Witherington's or even Mr. Lee's (if this year's work be a fair sample of him), the better. There are other names (A. and R. A.) which have long ceased to reflect any lustre on the body they belong to; but we have here named those only which are in every mouth.

"Bouffasik" (26), (C. Robertson), is an impresssive Algerine subject, sand under foot, cloudless, white, hot sky overhead, to the spectator's left a city wall, with a tall, blank tower, rising almost like an obelisk; here and there a minaret or ragged date-palm; all this enlivened by a single traveller on his tall camel. This is evidently a transcript from nature, and a very powerful one. "By the Old Road, Bettws-y-Coed" (49), H. Gill; "Fall on the River Llugwy" (103), and "The Cataract" (594), by the same painter; and Mr. Syer's "Foss Nodyn" (599)—the last work by far the best—are all careful, honest studies of Welsh river scenery, pleasing from their faithfulness to nature, though without any of that quality of sentiment or strength which lifts landscape out of the region of imitation into that of imagination, and stamps it on the mind and memory. Nothing is so uncommon now-a-days as landscape which does this. David Cox's work failed to do it. The little picture by Mr. Mason, "Catch" (619), has this rare quality. So has his rejected picture, of the same size—a stretch of rough moorland—now at the Cosmopolitan Club Rooms, at No. 30, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. "Summer Time" (78), H. Webb; "A Hillside Flock," F. W. Keyl (11); a "A Welsh Brook" (164), P. Deakin; "Morning on the Teign" (264), G. D. Callow; "An Autumnal Evening, North Wales" (278), R. Harwood; "Alkham, Kent" (555), J. E. Meadows, are all pictures of merit in their several styles. Of distinctively higher quality is Mr. V. Cole's "Autumnal Evening" (131), with a beautiful passage of brilliant sunset behind the oak and beech woods. Mr. Cole brings to his work so thorough a relish of that particular English nature which he especially affects—the snug, pastoral, cultivated nature of Sarrey, with patches of golden corn sheltered by rich hedgerows, fir-crowned knolls, heathy commons, foregrounds of redmarl bank, and long rolling stretches of blue distance—that his pictures leave a distinct and lasting impression. This thorough penetration of the mind by a particular kind of nature almost serves the purpose, in some cases, of an imaginative command over nature.

(To be continued.)

A CONFEDERATE APOCALYPSE.

(Reader, May 30.)

Anticipations of the Future, to Serve as Lessons for the Present Time. In the Form of Extracts of Letters from an English Resident in the United States to the London "Times," from 1864 to 1870, With an Appendix on the Causes and Consequences of the Independence of the South. (Richmond, Va., 1860.)

Amid the emotions produced by the intelligence now in course of transmission from America, it might appear almost preposterous to bestow any attention on an attempt to forecast the lineaments of the Great Civil War on a scale as petty as if it rather concerned the squabbles of two principalities than the destinies of two continents. Yet the singular work before us deserves notice, both as a curiosity and as a valuable testimony to the motives and feelings which impelled the Southern Americans to a conflict of the extent and seriousness of which they had evidently a very inadequate conception. Published in June 1860, six months before the secession of South Carolina, the book is a deliberate anticipation of the step, and a minute detail of its progress and results as visible to the prophetic eye of a fanatic and exasperated Southerner. The writer, however, is evidently a man of intelligence and cultivation, accustomed to political life, of mature years—he remembers the blockade of 1812-15—and of good standing among his countrymen, as may be inferred from the fact that his appendix is reprinted from "De Bow's Review," almost the only respectable literary organ they possess. The machinery employed is unexceptionable enough, being neither vision nor trance, but simply the correspondence of an imaginary *Times* reporter at Washington. Had we seen this volume on its first appearance, we might have objected to the improbability inherent in the character of an Englishman represented as the thoroughgoing apologist of slavery. It is needless to observe that we are now fully convinced of our mistake.

At first sight, confidence in the discernment of our prophet would seem impaired by his fixing the foreboded disruption for 1868. But we learn, on consulting his preface, that this is but a condescending accommodation of the *mens divinior* to the timidity of unbelievers. His own conviction is that secession will and should take place immediately upon the anticipated election of Mr. Lincoln. But there are, unfortunately, numerous "submissionists" in the South—souls so mean and dastardly as to be positively unwilling to take up arms against their countrymen till they have received some injury at their hands. Magnanimously according these mean spirits eight years to arrive at a sense of propriety, he fixes the meeting of the secessionist convention at Atlanta, Ga., for January 20, 1868. Always, be it remempered, under protest. And, in fact, his views of Southern reasonableness reflect so much credit upon his discernment that it is a pity to find them coupled with a strong opinion that the North would never dare to engage in hostilities at all—a conviction which underlies the whole book.

Let us suppose ourselves, then, promoted to A.D. 1868, and able to bestow a hasty glance on the path by which we have travelled to Secessia. President Lincoln, it seems, was elected in 1860 "by a small majority. Public indignation would not permit a southern vote to be offered for him"—a pretty comment on freedom of election south of Mason and Dixon. It is interesting to observe the improvement in the President's appearance when brought into the light of prophecy. "He was courteous to all, conciliatory to his personal enemies, and did not show any resentment against those who had been his loudest vilifiers. . . . . His policy and administration were praiseworthy, and respected for probity, wisdom, and firmness. . . . He maintained the dignity of the government abroad and its respectability at home." So at last, we have found a Southerner speaking well of President Lincoln. But the serpent entered Eden in the shape of President Seward, elected in 1864. The first step of the new ruler was to offer increased inducements to immigrants, who, "being mostly low and ignorant," naturally reinforced the Abolitionists. Everybody connected with John Brown got a place, more particularly "the notorious Helper," who "was made one of the new Receivers of the Land Office." General Fremont became commander-in-chief; "the rabid abolitionist, Joshua Giddings," was appropriately despatched to Hayti—the government of which state returned the compliment by sending the Duke of Marmalade to Washington. Traffic on the "underground railway" increased notably; and slavery disappeared altogether from the district of Columbia. The naval and military forces were augmented; six Northern states were divided for the purpose of manufacturing new senators; President Seward was re-elected; and the Gulf States seceded, electing Mr. M. of South Carolina (Memminger, we presume) President, and Mr. C. of Alabama (whom we fail to identify) Vice-President.

Viewed by the light of actual events, the military anticipations of our Southerner seem the perfection of comicality. Operations commence by the capture of Fort Sumter—not a very difficult operation, inasmuch as the garrison consists of "one old serjeant." Fort Moultrie is next blockaded, and in due course reduced to submission, though not before the seceders have had time to achieve a great moral triumph by unanimously repudiating their debts. In consequence whereof, before the war had lasted three months, "as many as one-fourth of all the usually labouring and self-supporting poor of the great northern cities, and throughout the manufacturing rural districts, were paupers and beggars." This being the case, it seems surprising that the Northern government could not collect more than 7000 men for the invasion of the South. After the destruction of this force by the brave General S., the rest of the slave states secede, Washington is taken and made the seat of government, a Federal army is demolished on Mississippi, the Confederates win a naval battle, and their wicked enemies are reduced to their last resource of exciting a servile insurrection. Need it be said that this also results in failure, or that "the prisoners were all hung as soon as a gallows could be erected"—among them "the notorious abolition-leader and apostle of insurrection and massacre, William L. Garrison, and with him seven negro and nine white public lecturers on slavery and abolition?" Another invasion, under a son of John Brown, is similarly discomfited, notwithstanding the ingenious stratagem of the commander, who, "because of the manifest selection of the whites as marks for the Kentucky rifles," had ordered "that every white should blacken his face—and had himself set the example." After the execution of this tactician and his officers—which the failure of the North to capture a single prisoner allowed to take place without any fear of reprisals—the Confederates had only to sit still and enjoy the spectacle of the total destruction of New York by the starving work-people—Boston and Philadelphia escaping with a slight singeing, as it were. After this it is hardly necessary to add that the north-western states conclude a separate peace, that the European powers refuse to acknowledge the ineffective blockade, and that the curtain drops upon Secessia at the threshold of her millennium, and the Free States considering how best to get rid of "the predaceous and troublesome New England states, with their pestilent fanaticism," and their "political and economical position scarcely superior to those conditions of the present republic of Hayti."

All this seems sufficiently ludicrous; but, before joining in a laugh at our Southerner's expense, it may be as well to consider how far we can afford to do so. Have we, as a nation, given evidence of a much more enlightened appreciation of the contest, the principles it involves, its probable duration and issue? Have not the determination and resources of the Free States proved as great a surprise to most of us as to this unlucky Virginian vaticinator? Has not our policy been shaped by the conviction that the termination of the struggle might be looked for from one week to another? And has not this delusion ruined our most important branch of industry by paralyzing every rational effort for its relief?

THE ALEXANDRA.

(Spectator, June 27.)

Notwithstanding the decision arrived at, there is very much in the recent proceedings with reference to the Alexandra which even those who are most desirous that our neutrality should be vindicated may regard with satisfaction. In the first place, this is not the decision of a jury—that Messrs Fawcett and Co. were not building the Alexandra for the Government of the Confederate States. Considering the character of some of the witnesses for the Crown, and the weakess—the necessary weakness—of the proof of the intention of the builders, it would not have been remarkable if the jury had refused to draw that conclusion. Men of the class of special jurors are naturally prone to look with disfavour on any attempt even of the Legislature to limit the freedom of trade. State prosecutions, too, be they for what they may, have always in this country been regarded with suspicion. And although we do not doubt that the jurors would have endeavoured to do their duty, it would always have been in the power of the United States to attribute their verdict to that prepossession in favour of the Confederates which it is as idle to deny as it would be criminal to defend. This, however, cannot now be said. If the law was correctly laid down by the Chief Baron (and the jury were bound to take it from him), there can be no doubt that the defendants were entitled to a verdict. In the next place, it is creditable to the judge that, taking a strong view or the construction of the statute, he did not hesitate to take the responsibility on himself. The result is that the Attorney-General has tendered a rid of exceptions, and the correctness of the Chief Baron's ruling will be considered by the exchequer Chamber, a Court consisting of all the judges of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Their decision as to the true construction of the Foreign Emistment Act will be regarded with a deference which the opinion of no one judge, however experienced, can be expected to command, even in this country.

But before criticizing the ruling of the Chief Babon, we desire to say a few words on the character of the evidence. The crown had no to establish two proppsion—1. That Bullock and others were perpetually interfering with the building of the Alexandra; 2. That they were agents of the Confederate Government. Now a good deal was said, and properly said, by Sir Hugh Cairns, in the interest of his clients, about the character of the two American witnesses. It was argued that they were unworthy of credit, and, without question, their testimony was insufficient to establish anything of which there could be a reasonable doubt. But what were they called to prove? That Bullock, Hamilton, and others were agents of the Confederate Government, and that alone. Was there any man on the jury, or is there any man in this country, who is not already convinced of it? It is not matter of notoriety? Does not every newspaper in the Southern States admit it? Just suppose that in an action it were necessary to prove that the person who resided in this country under the name of Prince Louis Bonaparte is the person who now rules France as the Emperor Napoleon III.—would it be proper for a jury to disbelieve the witness called to prove this, even if he were shown to be a man who had previously committed perjury? Certainly not. The character of a witness is only material as a means of testing the truth of his statements, and when the statements are merely matters of public notoriety but which *must* be formally proved, anybody may, and, therefore, ought to be believed. Besides, the connection between a revolutionary Government and its agents can hardly ever be established except by a spy or a renegade.

We are equally clear that the evidence of the English witnesses, which was not seriously discredited, was sufficient to raise a presumption that the Alexandra was being built for the Confederate agents. Of course the property in the vessel remained in the contractors. It would not pass to the buyer until she was completed, and he had accepted her as being such a vessel as he had contracted for. But no builder would have allowed the agents of the Confederate States to overlook the building of this vessel, and suggest improvements in her in the way they did, unless he was under a contract to deliver her to them when finally approved of. To this it is replied, "Oh! but that is a mere presumption, and the Crown must prove its case." Every lawyer, however, knows that where the evidence raises a fair and reasonable presumption the jury is bound to act on it, *unless the defendant rebuts it by positive testimony.* Even in a criminal prosecution, if the Crown proves that a watch was stolen by somebody, and that a short time after the robbery that watch was in the possession of the prisoner, the jury are directed to conclude that he stole it, unless he proves that he did not. There is no conclusive proof in the matter. The thief may have dropped it, and an innocent man have picked it up, which is, indeed, the story commonly set up. But juries rightly hold, as common sense holds, that there is no reasonable probability that a man should be honestly in possession of stolen property soon after it is stolen, and be unable to show how he came by it. Now, the presumption the Crown asked the jury to draw in the case of the Alexandra is really just of this kind. It was shown that the Confederate agents and the builders had acted just as if there were a contract. And the defendants, who alone could give positive evidence on the point, and whose oath that there was no such contract would have put the Attorney-General out of court, carefully keep out of the witness-box. The evidence inevitably leads to a certain conclusion, unless positive proof to the contrary is given, and the defendants having it in their power to supply it withhold it. It is that which makes it clear as the day that the conclusion, which before was highly probable, is not only probable, but the truth. If juries were not to act on such presumptions the business of life could not be carried on.

The Chief Baron, however, distinctly laid it down that even if the defendants were under a contract with the Confederate Government, it was no forfeiture. "If," said he, "a man may build a vessel for the purpose of offering it for sale to either of the belligerent parties, may he not execute an order for it? That appears to me to be a matter of course." We are very well aware with what deference it becomes us to speak on such a subject and in opposition to such an authority, but it does appear to us that, so far from being a matter of course, the difference between the two cases put is precisely the difference between legality and illegality. What is the cause of forfeiture according to the Act of Parliament? If any person equips, or attempts to equip, or knowingly aids in equipping any vessel *with intent that such vessel shall be employed* in the service of any state, with intent to commit hostilities against a state with whom Her Majesty is not at war, the vessel is to be forfeited. For the moment, let us confine our attention to the "intent." Can it be said that if the person equipping the vessel is under a binding contract to deliver her to one of the belligerents he has no intent that she shall be employed in his service? The fallacy of the Chief Baron's proposition rests in the phrase, "Either of the belligerent parties." The reason why, in that case, the Act is lawful, is not because the builder may sell to *either*, but because he *may* sell to neither. He has it in his power to sell the vessel to a belligerent, it is true, but he has it equally in his power to sell to some state or person who is not a belligerent at all. Intention is a settled purpose of the mind, and so long as a man has the option to employ a vessel as he pleases he cannot be said, whatever purposes or schemes may have occurred to him, to have an intention to employ her in any particular manner. But as soon as he has entered into a contract from which he cannot escape, a contract binding him to deliver the vessel to one of the belligerents when completed and approved of, it does seem that if language has any meaning at all he has a settled purpose, or an intent that she shall be employed in the service of that belligerent. And what will be the result of the Chief Baron's ruling? That no vessel can ever be forfeited until she is out of the hands of the builder and delivered to the agents of the belligerents—which, of course, will never be done till she is at sea,—and thus the Act will be made a dead letter. If this were the meaning of the Legislature, is it not obvious that its language would have been to "equip with intent to *employ* such vessel." The word actually used, "with intent that she shall be employed," seem intended to meet this very case—a contractor equipping under a contract with a belligerent.

There is another point on which the Chief Baron's ruling seems still more untenable. He held that there must be an actual arming of the vessel, or an attempt to arm her in this country. The words of the statute are "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm;" but his Lordship seems to have looked out the word "equip" in "Webster's Dictionary," and to have found that one of the meanings given is "to furnish with arms." Therefore, argued he, equipping is the same thing as arming; and "furnish, fit out," are mere equivalents for "equip," so they both also mean arming; and then (this seems the inevitable conclusion) the statute reads "arming, arming, arming, or arming," and there is no offence unless the vessel is to be actually armed in this country. And in conformity with this view, he said that the fitting out of the Alabama in this country was no infringement of the statute, because her armament was not put on board her till she arrived at Terceira. Now, it will not be denied that words in an Act of Parliament which are not technical—which are not a lawyer's words of art—are to be taken in their ordinary every day meaning, and the ordinary every day meaning of words is a subject on which any educated man is as good a judge as even a Chief Baron. The etymology of the word is doubtful. If it is derived from the mediæval Latin "eschipare" which seems the more probable derivation, it means, according to Ducange, to furnish with "'scaphæ,' which in the vernacular is 'esquifs,'"—to furnish, that is to say, with boats,—and thence, because that is the completion of a vessel's provisioning, to furnish completely. Webster, the Chief Baron's own authority, says that it means "properly to dress, to habit." Others derive it from "ephippiare," to furnish a horse with trappings. But whatever be its etymology, it is unquestionably now used simply in the sense of to "furnish." The Chief Baron will have some difficulty in persuading people that when Burke talked of *equipment* of a playhouse, he made any allusion to cannon and gunpowder, or that when Addison said that country people *equipped* themseves "in a ridiculous habit" which they faccied "the height of the mode," he meant that they walked about armed to the teeth. Indeed, taking this view of the statute, holding that when the Legislature said "equip *or* arm," it meant just the same as if it had said "equip *and* arm," it is difficult to see why he did stop the case at the conclusion of the evidence, for the Attorney-General did not contend that he had proved an attention to the vessel in this country.

In conclusion we would say that we can quite sympathise with those who think this Act should never have been passed. Whether it would not have been better to say to belligerents, we, as individuals, shall sell to whom we please, and build for whom we please, and enlist under whom we please, and you must do the best you can to defend yourselves, we at least will not be your sheriff's officers," is a question on which there may, deubtless, be two opinions. But we have always expected Americans to do this service for us, and if we mean to hang back now let it be done openly by the repeal of the statute. An act of Parliament ought not to be defied by juries or frittered away by a judicial explanation. No doubt the Chief Baron is far above the suspicion of conscious partiality, but little good is gained by treating judges as if they were above the common frailties of human nature. And we shall not shrink from saying that this ruling seems to us so erroneous, that we are driven to the conclusion that he has not been able in this case to free his mind from the bias incidental to his known political leanings. We say it with unfeigned deference, but we think this judgment cannot stand.

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Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
₊ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Notices.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas. COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.
SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—SHAREHOLDERS are requested to Call and Sign the Articles of Association which are now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. MACFARLANE, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL CORP in our Firm ceased this day, 31st July 1863, continued ill health preventing his return to India.
Bombay, 31st July 1863. FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. RICHARD BRIGG ACKROYD was ADMITTED A PARTNER in our firm on the 1st day of July inst.; and our business in Bombay will in future be conducted under the style of JACKSON ACKROYD & Co. T. D. JACKSON & Co.
Bombay, 27th July 1863.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM IN LIVERPOOL, and that the same will be carried on under the name and style of ARAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co. from this day.
No. 2, Bell Lane. Bombay, 10th July 1863.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી મુમબઈ પરેશ કુંપંની (લીમીતેડ).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rupees 300 is now due on each Share in the above Company. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
1st August 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A PRESS BUILDING, GODOWNS, &c. at Colaba, for the Fort Press Company, Limited.
For Bills of quantities and other particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned Secretaries to the Company.
No Tenders will be received after Noon on the 9th August.
21st July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE War Bunder.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Church Lane, on Tuesday the 11th Proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December 1862.
2nd. To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors, in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Co-partnership, leaving it at their option to increase the number, and of reducing the number required by clause 82 of the Deed to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.
3rd. To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 9th July 1863. Secretary.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—Captain H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed as Agent for the 'Registre Maritime" in this City, is authorized to give certificates according to the regulations of this institution, which begins to be well known by the Underwriters in Europe, as it will be seen by the following letter:—
LLOYD'S, *London*, 1st *May* 1863.
THOMAS CRAPP, Esq.,
Agent to the Registre Maritime for the United Kingdom.
DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned Subscribers, and Members of Lloyd's, having examined the *Registre Maritime* introduced by you, have great pleasure testifying to its merits, and would as underwriters take risks as readily on ships classed in your book as on those classed in the *Veritas*.
We are pleased to state that the committee of Lloyds have had their attention drawn to the work and have already ordered some copies for the use of the underwriters.
With the best wishes for the success of this Institution.—We remain, Dear Sir, your's truly,
WILLIAM HARDING,
WM. GRAY,
WALTER HYSLOP,
WM. R. PRICE,
HENRY JEULD,
T. H. FOX,
T. D. HILL,
G. N. CHAMBERS,
GEORGE BULLEN,
T. L. STAMFIELD,
CONZAD L. DUMAZ,
HASKETT SMITH,
J. W. T. WOODS, &c., &c.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.
Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloth, Mulls, 2 Cases Plated Table Candlesticks with Shades, a few beautiful Pictures, in Maple, Rosewood, Black Wood and Gilt Frames, 24 Cases common Soap, and Sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.&c.
A Choice assortment of CHINA CURIOSITIES, consisting of Ivory Card Cases, Soap Stone Vases, Table Ornaments, beautiful Japanese manufactured ladies' Work Baskets, &c. &c.
34 Pieces Calico.
5 Cases Preserved Milk in Pints.
5 ,, ,, ,, Quarts.
2 ,, assorted Soaps, &c., &c.
1 Case Cruet Frames.
1 ,, Hardware.
A small and select Invoice of Single and Double Photographic Brooches, Portmonaies, Lady's Companion Bags, and Scented Lockets.
30 Casks Hooks and Hinges.
4 Cases containing superior Letter and Note Paper, Playing Cards, &c.
A few dozen Johnstone's choice Claret, to close an account.
A few dozen Crown Sherry.
59 Kegs White Paint.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.
First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.
Bombay, 3rd August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A light Office Brougham. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Medow Street.
The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Musjed Bunder, Khan Bazar Street, in the Godown of Hadjee Remtoola Baladeen.
H R B
F S 103 Bags of damaged Cassipore Sugar.
TERMS—CASH.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA, (OPPOSITE THE LIGHT-HOUSE.)
Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the next, 6th instant, at Upper Colaba (opposite the Light House), a portion of the Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, &c., the property of Doctor WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., (changing his residence); the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, well seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Cheffoniers, Easy, Arm, Rocking, and Priedieu Chairs, Open Worked Teapoy's, a Mahogany Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Flower Stand, Lady's Work Table, Glass Door Corner Presses with collection of Shells, Engravings, in Gilt and other Frames, one Plated Three Light Hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Screens, Arm and Rattan Chairs, Hat Stands, Bronze Wall Shades, with ground Glass Shades, Bronze Clock, a Large Blackwood Four Post Bedstead. Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses Reclining Couches, Medical and Persian Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from Monday, the 3rd instant.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August 1863.

Business Announcements.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.
TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—
Best Treble Balls........ Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do........ 3 12
Do. Youth's do........ 3 0
Do. do. do........ 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled 6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ in., each...... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; To screw on Flat. (CUT; To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each... ,, 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks .... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.
Toilet — 6 long, 3½ wide, 2¼ deep ......each...Rs. 18 0
No. 00 — 7¼ ,, 4¼ ,, 3 ,, ... ,, ... 20 0
No. 1 — 9 ,, 5¼ ,, 3¼ ,, ... ,, ... 21 0
No. 2 — 9¾ ,, 6 ,, 3¾ ,, ... ,, ... 23 0
No. 3 — 10½ ,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ... ,, ... 25 0
No. 4 — 12 ,, 7 ,, 5 ,, ... ,, ... 28 0
No. 5 — 13 ,, 8 ,, 5½ ,, ... ,, ... 32 0
PAPER BOXES.
No. 1 — 14¼ long, 9 wide, 5¾ deep ......each...Rs. 25 0
No. 2 — 15¼ ,, 9¼ ,, 6¼ ,, ... ,, ... 28 0
No. 3 — 17¼ ,, 10¾ ,, 7¼ ,, ... ,, ... 33 0
No. 4 — 19 ,, 12¼ ,, 7¾ ,, ... ,, ... 39 9
DEED BOXES.
No. 1 — 13¾ long, 9¼ wide, 8¾ deep ......each...Rs. 23 0
No. 3 — 16¾ ,, 12¼ ,, 11 ,, ... ,, ... 30 0
No. 6 — 23¾ ,, 16¼ ,, 16¼ ,, ... ,, ... 45 0
FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12¼ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
WATCHES,
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.
FREEMASONRY.
K. Templer Suits. Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do. Master Masons do.
Master Mason do. Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels. Collars and Sashes for Balls.
Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosetts, &c. &c.
Terms—Cash.
Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.
N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.
THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1840 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Gueslier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior .... at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior .... do. ,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry........ do. ,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden .... do. ,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale .... do. ,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior .... do. ,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts .... do. ,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine .... at per doz. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy .... do. ,, 25
ST. GEORGE, Do. .... do. ,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine .... do. ,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. .... do. ,, 20
Do. do. do. .... do. ,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) .... do. ,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior .... do. ,, 25
☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

PINET CASTILLON & Co.'s BRANDY.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents for this celebrated Brand, beg to intimate that no shipment is genuine unless accompanied by a certificate, which can be seen at their office. *Orders Registered.*
Counterfeits will, when detected, be punished according to Law.
ROBERT FRITH & Co.
Bombay, 29th July 1863.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the godowns of the undersigned—
ALE in quarts........ At Rs. 5¼ per dozen.
Do. in pints .... ,, 3 ,,
PORTER in quarts........ ,, 4½ ,,
Do. in pints........ ,, 2¼ ,,
20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 ,,
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Claret, do. do. 2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ ,,
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Brandy, do. do. 1 ,,
Old Tom, do. do. 1 ,,
Whiskey, do. do. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

Insurance, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling*.
THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Chairman of the Company.
Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co.) Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.
BANKERS.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
SUB-MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.
John Elphick Layland, Esq., Liverpool.
THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.
LAWRENCE & Co. Agents.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
The Accumulated Assets exceed........ £ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital........ £ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds... £ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed........ £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.
CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
THE RATES OF PREMIUM
Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*
Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.
BONUS.
That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.
The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.
Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.
Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th June, 1863.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
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A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
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Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
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Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, No. 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.